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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Settlement of the Differences of Mexico with France and England.

Adjustment of Claims—Abandonment of the Demands Concerning the Tariff—Position and Prospects of the Juarez Government—Continued Prevalence of Dissension in the Country.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, we are in receipt of our correspondence, exchanges, and private advices from Mexico to the 23d of January. The intelligence is interesting and important. Letters from well-informed and responsible parties in Vera Cruz describe the recent extraordinary claims of the English and French naval commanders on Mexico as, at least, in a fair way of adjustment. It will be recollected that the original pretensions of the Allied officers embraced not only the immediate payment of the claims of English and French Customs, but also the substitution of the previous tariff for the one actually in force in Mexican ports, and the indemnification of British and French citizens for losses suffered in consequence of the revolution. These extreme demands, we are now enabled to say, *have been withdrawn by the English and French Commanders*, upon the calm and dignified representations of the Mexican officials at Vera Cruz of the Juarez Government. The only claims on which the Allies now insist, are such as have always been conceded by the Government as just, reasonable and due. They will be met as promptly as circumstances will permit, and the exterior relations of Mexico, in so far as Juarez's Government, on the one hand, and France and England on the other, are concerned, remain amicable and undisturbed.

The claims now existing are therefore such as have existed since the contract out of which they have arisen was first instituted—a *convencion* or agreement was entered into by Mexico with France, that *forty-five* per cent. of the duties levied on goods arriving in French bottoms at Mexican ports should be reserved and applied to the liquidation of sums borrowed from French citizens abroad. With England, Mexico agreed to reserve *twenty-five* per cent. of all duties of what kind soever, to be applied to the liquidation of the amounts borrowed from British non-resident subjects. These sums have hitherto been duly reserved by the Mexican Government, and prior to the revolution had been applied to the purposes stipulated for in the *Convenciones*.

Since the revolution, however, Vera Cruz has professed to act as an independent State, and has refused to transmit to the City of Mexico the sums so reserved for the special purpose of paying the foreign debts of the Republic. In thus refusing, there can be little doubt that a prudent if not a legal course has been adopted, since it would not be difficult, in view of the unscrupulous manner in which the public money has been employed for private purposes in the City of Mexico, to conceive the disposal which would probably have been made of such funds during the constant revolutionary changes in the Government. Indeed, Juarez has assured the Allied Commanders that the stipulated proportions of the duties on all goods entering the port of Vera Cruz have been set aside, and are actually held by his officials, in the drafts of the importers. An early conversion of these obligations will be made, and the funds so produced will be applied, as far as they will go, to the liquidation of the foreign debt agreeably with the contract.

Upon receiving this assurance, the unwarrantable demand for the revision of the tariff was withdrawn, and the claim before referred to for the indemnification of British and French subjects postponed.

It has also been conceded to the British commander that the British flag should be saluted in the harbor of Tampico, by way of reparation for certain wrongs alleged to have been sustained by British subjects at that port.

The amicable settlement of these reclamations of England and France is of immense advantage to Juarez, who appears to have exhibited, at the same time, a becoming firmness and a high degree of sagacity in his management of these exterior questions throughout. Any appearance of foreign coercion would inevitably have had the effect of uniting the people of the interior, for the time at least, in support of the party which is strongest there, but which is nevertheless obnoxious to the wishes of the majority of the people of the whole Republic, and would therefore, have materially injured the Liberal cause.

But beyond this amicable arrangement of the immediate foreign questions, there is not a grain of cheering intelligence in the recent advices from Mexico. The troubles of the country appear to have become more complicated, and their ultimate solution to be further off than ever. To the report that Miramon was seeking to replace Zuloaga in power, we see no reason to attach any faith whatever. Miramon is fully as ambitious as Mexican Generals usually are and he is certain that if it is once established that Zuloaga could not possibly command the confidence of any party, the clergy would gladly support Miramon. His object will, therefore, rather be to exalt himself than to replace Zuloaga, whose prospects outside of the ranks of the Church, appear to be extremely small and unfavorable. On the other hand Juarez remains in possession of the seaports, but is unable to move beyond them. Both parties, indeed seem to be suffering from the chronic diseases of unsuccessful Mexican Generals—the want of Money. The interior troubles have so completely destroyed the commerce of the country, as to reduce the revenue derived from the duties on imports, to a comparatively insignificant figure, from which there has nevertheless to be deducted the reservations stipulated by the *Convenciones* with foreign Governments. On the other hand, the Church has begun to find the drafts upon it for the maintenance in power of its peculiar adherents, sufficiently embarrassing. Even the immense wealth of the several religious foundations of the country must, to [a] certain extent, be impaired by the stoppage of Trade, which not only prevents devout poverty from contributing its stated dues or voluntary offerings, but even makes it inconvenient for honest competence to pay its rents. And after bleeding so freely as she has done of late years, the Church will, at length, be very apt to find herself too exhausted to continue her largesses to Governments totally incapable, by reëstablishing commerce, of enabling the Church to replenish her coffers.

There appears to have been some mention in the capital, prior to the departure of the last mail, of an intention on the part of Miramon to march on Vera Cruz and seize that seaport; but the best informed persons do not attach much importance to such a rumor. Vera Cruz is so effectively garrisoned, and so well armed and provided, that it could not be reduced unless by a protracted seige, which neither the temper of the capital nor the means at the disposal of the Church party would enable Miramon at this moment to attempt. Moreover, if the thing be undertaken at all, it must be immediately done, since it will not be possible for Miramon's troops to maintain a seige of Vera Cruz after the month of March, or, in other words, in the season of Yellow Fever, to which, on the other hand, the troops of Juarez are already acclimated.

We can see, therefore, no early solution of the troublesome questions which, now more than ever, agitate Mexico, nor any early prospect of anything in the shape of order taking the place of the chaotic anarchy to which that beautiful but unhappy country has been so long subjected.

Anticipated Arrival of Miramon at the Capital—Rumors Multiform—Temper of the Army—The Downfall of Robles—Intrigues of the Foreign Embassies—An American Among the Greasers—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

City of Mexico, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

A "norther" has prevailed on the coast for the last week and has prevented the receipt of news from the foreign fleets at Vera Cruz touching the proposed blockade of the Gulf ports.

Shortly after the departure of the last mail for the United States, an express was sent from here for Vera Cruz with dispatches from the English and French Legations to the English and French naval commanders at Sacrificios. The sum and substance of these dispatches are about as follows: The people of Vera Cruz are ordered to pay up something like $1,000,000 on three days' notice, to satisfy forced loans and back pay due on English and French conventions, and foreign interventors are to be admitted to the Custom-houses to receive in future all moneys already pledged by conventions; but, if in case the people of Vera Cruz do not come up to the scratch by compliance with these demands, the English and French fleets are at once to establish a blockade over the Gulf ports. This is the substance of what has gone from here, but to this hour we have no knowledge of the result, owing to the impossibility of the fleets carrying on relations with the shore during the prevalence of a norther, which, from all appearances, is still raging.

We are now expecting the arrival of Gen. Miramon in the city. Last evening a messenger arrived from him, and this morning it is said that Miramon demands the restoration of Zuloaga to his post in the palace, and will not acknowledge the *plans* of Echeagaray and Robles, nor even his own election to the Presidency. This is one story. Another is that Zuloaga was very much agitated during yesterday, and expressed his fears that Miramon *might* yield to the coercion of the army and accept the Presidency. For my part I know that such fears distressed the mind of Zuloaga yesterday, still I have my doubts if they have any serious foundation. Miramon's best plan is to replace Zuloaga and make Zuloaga set his reputation good with the English Government for the outrages he perpetrated against Englishmen at San Luis Potosi; that done, he may with safety take the Presidency.

The feeling of the undiplomatic army is undoubtedly to make Miramon the President, Dictator, or what he likes, at once. On the 15th the garrison of Toluca actually came out in favor of this and seized and imprisoned several officers who would not join them. The *pronunciamiento* of Toluca is a repetition of the plan of Tacubaya, by which Comonfort kicked out the National Congress and took things in his own hands. The *pronunciamiento* of Toluca is the fourth we have had in the past month—each one entirely different from all others. It is difficult to predict what another month may produce. The only thing I am safe in asserting is that nothing sensible can by any chance come from these people.

In the meantime the "fat boy," Robles, plays the fool in this capital. He quietly bides his fate, toddling about like a person who has a most imperfect notion of what he is up to. Poor Robles, he might much better have played his simple *rôle* in Washington, as nominal representative of Mexico, and doing what he liked in other particulars. Now he is gone in for good and forever. He is no longer a man holding rank among the mediocrity. He has, by force of circumstances, acknowledged himself against the Liberal Party, and thus given the lie to his professions in Washington. His knuckling to the Clergy will be rewarded by his being at last kicked out of the country, and thus he will have proved himself a deceiver in that respect. And, after all, Robles is a gentleman in his manners and education, but those qualifications are not in his favor to advance him in his native country—as, *vide* the popular voice for Miramon.

The intermeddling of Foreign ministers in the late upheavings of Mexico's capital, has, in truth, caused great disgust amongst the few sensible foreigners here. The French Minister has made himself the broker of the Church Party, and has been an active worker for the reinstating of Zuloaga. The British Minister has become the pliant tool of Zuloaga. He runs about for him; writes no end of little intriguing messages for him; keeps Zuloaga in his house, and actually declares him to be "a very gentlemanly person." What a funny thing this is to be sure. An Englishman, perchance, calling Zuloaga "a gentlemanly person." Some people say it is the climate, but I must confess that I cannot set aside my belief in craneology to explain such stupid acts in that manner. The British Government, it is to be hoped, will not long delay in sending the British Minister to Mexico to some place more suitable for the exercise of his Spanish proclivities, and place some one here who can be called an Englishman by his works. The British Legation, for the past month, has been the centre of the machinations of the Clergy Party against both the *Moderados* and the *Puros*. It has been and is still the conservatory of the Zuloaga Church Government. Is this not a deplorable picture of English diplomacy? What matter it furnishes for the pencil of *Punch!*

The people of Vera Cruz are a precious set of cowards and good-for-nothing fellows. Some few weeks ago, when the Church Government had abandoned several points in the State of Vera Cruz, they came up and took possession of them, claiming great victories, although not an enemy had been seen or a gun fired. Now, when the Church Party sends a force against them, they bolt without firing a gun. The village of Cordova, an excellent position to hold and defend, was occupied by the renowned Trejo and 2,000 men. It was attacked by Cobos, a daring Church bandit, with 1,000 men, and the result was, the place was taken without firing a shot—the Liberals bolting for Vera Cruz with all possible dispatch, on the mere sight of the enemy. What hope can be entertained for such people?

I have just received a letter from Guadalajara, relating some news from that quarter of importance, although several days since report had brought here in a confused shape the same news.

On the 10th inst. the palace of Guadalajara was blown up, as is supposed, by carelessness in igniting some combustibles in the ammunition department. The palace was pretty well blown to pieces, and the damage caused is summed up in 200 persons killed and wounded. Miramon was in the building at the time, but escaped unhurt.

The battle of Miramon and Degollado appears to have been indeed a bad blow to the latter. The American officer, Cheesman, was in a tight place in the fight, and was at one time seized by the throat by a church soldier. Cheesman, however, managed to get play for his right arm, and, drawing a six-shooter, dispatched six of his assailants, and cut his stick while the rest of his enemies were meditating the havoc he had made. Bravo for Cheesman.

The Liberals are again hovering about Guadalajara, and have actually seized several small towns in that vicinity since the departure of Miramon, but they will run the moment their enemies make themselves apparent, and return again so soon as they withdraw.

Miramon levied a heavy forced loan at Guadalajara, and made as a condition that those foreigners who did not pay up their proportions within forty-eight hours should be banished from the country. This is a sample of what we have to expect of this nice young man when he becomes the ruler of the nation. But, after all, if foreign nations allow their citizens to be plundered, I do not see that Miramon is wrong in plundering them. To blockade the ports in the Gulf for robberies committed in the interior is only furthering the views of the Church party—nothing more.

The *pintos* from Guerrero got a terrible drubbing the other day at Cuernavaca. They had at one time gained possession of more than half the place, and, notwithstanding they had 3,000 men against about 1,200, they were sent off about their business in a very disorganized condition, and have since been cut up in their war in a somewhat disastrous manner.

From San Luis Potosi we have no late reliable news. The city is closely besieged, if not taken by the Liberals, ere this—but will turn again with the next tide. This unfortunate city has suffered severely by the civil war, and now its commerce is reduced to almost complete ruin.

From the distant States and Territories we get nothing. The Republic of Mexico no longer aspires to control its distant parts. After three centuries of misrule this country has gone below its aboriginal figure. In the days of the Aztecs extraordinaries passed between this capital and the Gulf in less time than they now do—thirty-six hours was then a long time. Now, from the civil discords, it takes several days. I saw a letter the other day that was just three months and a half in coming from Tampico to this city! A letter rarely finds its way from Sonora to this city in less than two months. The same time is necessary from Yucatan, and from many States it is now hopeless to get correspondence.

A gentleman just up from Vera Cruz, who, by the way, was robbed three times in one day on the journey, tells me that it is impossible to meet a person on the road who is not a robber or a soldier. All the farms are abandoned, and no planting or cultivation is going on in a single hacienda on the whole road. The road to Vera Cruz is no exception to any part of the country. Industry is abandoned all over the country, and a few months more must bring upon us the horrors of a famine.

This capital presents no novel features beyond those I have mentioned. The streets at this moment are filled with knots of Liberals, who were released by Robles from prison; but a week or ten days hence and they will all be snugly enough stowed away again in their old quarters. The police for the moment are not rigid, and these stupid people think this style of things is going to last. Alas for them, the day—now not far distant—they wake up to a sense of their mistake.

We have had excessively cold weather here for the past fortnight, the most disagreeable ever known. The suffering from cold in consequence has been intense. Hundreds are down from severe sickness caused by this unusual weather. Among the number of those who were at one time dangerously ill, was Mr. Black, our very worthy Consul. I am glad to say he is now in better health and out of danger.

Accounts from the Mexican Press.

AMERICAN ANNEXATION APPROVED.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso* of the 22d has an extended article on the relations of the Constitutional Mexican Government and the United States, in which it looks with more favor on Mr. Buchanan's proposal to occupy certain posts in Chihuahua and Sonora. The *Progreso*, while it admits that a large portion of the American people believe in manifest destiny, and the absorption of the whole of Mexico by the United States, denies that the proposed occupation will be anything more than temporary.

DEFENCE OF GEN. ECHEAGARAY.

Gen. Echeagaray has written a card to the *Sociedad* newspaper, wherein he excuses his failure to continue the operations at Vera Cruz, and repudiates the charge of cowardice brought against him on that account.

The following is the letter of Gen. Echeagaray:

Mexican Republic, Eastern Division, General-in-Chief: Whatever may be the effervescence of contending parties, and the animosity with which they assail me, I believe myself to be a member of a society sufficiently intelligent to demand of me an account of my public conduct; and this society has the right to call me before the tribunal of its opinion; but before I suffer, it is necessary that I should speak, and that I should be listened to.

I am accused of cowardice, for not having persisted in the operations on the town of Vera Cruz. I have abundantly proved that I never was a coward, by my behavior through twenty-eight years during which I have served my country in its army, and by my conduct of the campaign in the same State of Vera Cruz, to which an irrefragable witness may be found in the whole of the Division of the East. I will also prove that if this campaign had been prolonged, I could not have attacked Vera Cruz, for the simple reason that I lacked the material, not merely to conclude the investment, but even to continue it.

Those who are acquainted with the division of the East from its origin, know that, consisting at the outset of 1,400 men, and nine field pieces, with only ten thousand dollars in its military chest, it marched into the State of Vera Cruz, defended by eight thousand men, more than two hundred pieces of artillery, and by a continuous series of military positions, of natural defences, of temporary and permanent fortifications; they would know that the investment of Vera Cruz would require two lines of fortification, armed with three thousand rifles, seventy-four pieces of artillery, heavy and light, and manned by four thousand men, distributed at the different points of the occupied lines, which would have to be abandoned for an assault upon the town itself; would also know that at the very time we were said to have received three millions of dollars from the general treasury of the nation, this suffering division was without supplies, and its meritorious chiefs and officers reduced to frightful misery, while having constantly, I might say daily, to give battle.

I am, nevertheless, accused of having been in correspondence with the enemy. Nothing is easier for me than to issue triumphantly from a charge so weighty.

Lastly, I am accused by some of having realized a fortune from the sufferings of the Division of the East. The chiefs of brigades and corps, all of the officers of the division who witnessed my conduct, all the paymasters who had dealings with the division, and, lastly, the Paymaster-General now at the capital, who may present his account; all will demonstrate the purity of my administration, which has never before been called in question, and which would issue from inquiry wholly exonerated.

There have also been sundry allusions to a confiscation of gold coin, which I am charged with having denounced, not in my private capacity, but in the name of the division, bringing into this grave subject the names of five of the most respectable chiefs of the canton of Jalapa, who, with the utmost scrupulousness, contributed the amount and paid it to the Paymaster-General, the statement of the proper tribunal to whom it was referred being in the hands of the Auditor of War, (in the same manner as any other indictment against persons in the army,) for the robbery of gold on the discharge of the cars containing the contraband articles.

These accusations and special charges affect the interests of the nation and my honor. The nation has the right to know if the treasures contributed by the citizens are legitimately employed, and if the Generals, to whom it confides its army, are worthy to direct them. And I have the right to vindicate my conduct in such a tribunal.

I therefore beg that your Excellency will be pleased to make this statement to the General charged with the Executive power, requesting him to place it before the proper tribunal as soon as possible, I ceasing, in the meanwhile, the command of the Division of the East.

I repeat to you my consideration and esteem.

MIGUEL MARIA DE ECHEAGARAY.

MOVEMENTS OF MIRAMON.

The *Boletin Oficial*, of Jan. 15, publishes the following:

In order to quiet the natural anxiety existing in this capital since the announcement was made of the terrible accident which has occurred in the palace of Guadalajara, and from which, by the aid of Providence, his Excellency the President elect was saved, we publish the letter of his Excellency to the Commander-in-Chief.

Guadalajara, Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

General Manuel Robles, Pezuela, Mexico:

Dear Sir: At the time when I was preparing for my march to the capital, I was delayed by an unfortunate accident.

At 10¼ o'clock this morning the magazine in the Palace was exploded, blowing the building to pieces and producing a horrible explosion.

The number of victims has been very considerable, but Providence, which seems to watch over me, ordained that the part in which I was, was saved from the immediate effects of the catastrophe.

The Governor and Commandant of the Department, Don Leonard Marquez, also escaped without injury, and up to this time it is not known that any officer of high rank has been killed.

The consternation in the city has been proportionate to the magnitude of the misfortune; but in the midst of the evil the firmness of the people in behalf of order and good faith has been signally manifested. The most careful vigilance of the troops has been necessary to prevent the immolation by popular fury of several persons known to belong to the demagogue band. At the time of the occurrence, the incendiarism was supposed to have been the work of one of the partisans of the fallen cause.

As this lamentable accident may be mentioned in your city in an untrue light, I hasten to set you right in the facts, and I have also taken the necessary precautions to make the real state of the case known in the other departments of the Republic, so as to avoid any needless alarm.

Yours, &c., MIGUEL MIRAMON.

The *Boletin Oficial* says: "His Excellency the General-in-Chief has learned from a telegraphic dispatch that General Miramon arrived yesterday (14th) at Guanajuato, and that he will shortly continue his march towards the Capital.

His Excellency has not yet decided if he will accept the Presidency, but he is entirely resolved to act in all respects according to the will of the nation.

This resolution is strictly in conformity with the principles initiated and sustained by that part of the army which adopted the Constitution proclaimed in this city on the 23d December, and is the surest guarantee that the result of this Constitution and of the election of General Miramon to the Presidency will be the early pacification of the Republic."

General Miramon, says the *Estafette*, was in Guanajuati on the 14th, and he is momently expected at the Capitao. The intentions of the General are not known, and will remain occult until he himself declares them.

From Queretaro, under date of 11th January, we learn that the forces which Miramon intends to lead, will have commenced to leave Guadalajara on the 7th, marching towards Queretaro. Liceaga's brigade had already arrived at Guanajuato. It is reported that Miramon will proceed at once to Queretaro, where the forces intended for the City of Mexico will be united; General Mejia will command the vanguard.

According to other letters of the 6th January, received from General Miramon, he had delayed his departure from Guadalajara for the purpose of arranging various matters—among others collecting funds and troops from various departments.

General Moreno remains in Colina with two batalions, forming a total of 2,500 men.

Colonel Joaquin Miramon, with his corps of 500 men, remains in Yacatecas.

MOVEMENTS AND POLITICS IN THE INTERIOR.

Up to the latest dates, the garrisons of Mexico—Puebla, Orizara, Queretaro, San Luis and Guadalajara—had acknowledged and proclaimed the new President without any restriction for or against the programme of Noche Buena, or the bases of the Junta.

The garrison of Toluca has just taken up the question. Colonel Orihuela, after several military conferences, has proclaimed the Constitution of Tacubaya, and the Presidency of Miramon. It would not surprise us, says a Mexican paper, if this movement is followed, and the programme of Toluca were to serve as a point of union, on the return of the General-in-Chief of the Army of the North.

The following is the platform of Toluca:

"In the city of Toluca, capital of the Department of Mexico, on the 14th day of January, 1859, being assembled the Generals and Officers of the Garrison, in the quarters of General Ignacio Orihuela, it was agreed that the following articles shall be sustained and defended under all circumstances:

1. This Garrison, according to the principles established on the 24th December last, declaring that, without any compromise, and in order not to offer any opposition, it supported the plan proclaimed on the previous day in the Capital of the Republic; now, in view of the fact that the same cannot be realized, and the General who promulgated it has recognized it to be impracticable; that the enemies of order, to whom it offered peace, have openly rejected it; that, on the other hand, it has not been approved by the General-in-Chief of the Army of the North, this Garrison remains unanimously at the disposal of the said General.

2. General Gregoris del Callejo shall be invited to remain as before at the head of this Garrison, with the assurance that he is united with us in sentiment; but that in case he should not accept, we recognize General Ignacio Ocihucla as our immediate Chief."

Later intelligence furnishes the following:

As will be seen from the facts published to-day, the General-in-Chief of the army of the North, has placed himself at the orders of General Miramon. General Callejo refused to subscribe to the terms of the garrison of Toluca, and on Sunday, the 16th inst., he left for the capital with his aids and some companies of sappers, which corps seconded his movement.

The *Sociedad*, of the 15th, says:

Generals Cosio and Casanova, and Colonel Avestaran left Queretaro on the 10th to meet Gen. Miramon.

The Engineer Colombres, who left the capital eight days ago, was apprehended in Queretaro by order of General Mejia.

General Velez will remain in San Luis.

General Perez Gomez remains at Guadalajara.

It is believed that Generals Liceaga and Ordonez will remain in Guanajuato and Queretaro.

Don Luis Alvarez has returned from his mission to Morelia (?). Degollado had just entered that city with 300 men. The rest of the troops which he had been able to raise were at a distance of 20 leagnes from Morelia.

It is said that an officer of Degollado had arrived at Mexico in the disguise of a courrier, giving some curious accounts of the last campaign at Guadalajara, and of the occurrences at Morelia. He states that the defeat of Degollado at San Joaquin was decisive. His troops, on finding themselves flanked on the side of the forest, were filled with terror. "It is nothing," cried Degollado, and yet he was the first to flee, and whole battalions, formed into columns, were surrounded and disarmed by the army of the North.

According to the statement of the same officer, Degollado had been even worse received in Morelia by Huerta, who scolded him tremendously for not having withdrawn part of the army and of the principal trains, &c., on which the Constitutionalists had reckoned largely.

The correspondent of the Vera Cruz *Progreso* tells us that a few days ago, seeing unusual activity about the residence of the latter, Robles sent a message to Zuloaga, pretty broadly hinting that he was engaged in a conspiracy. To which "Five of Diamonds" (Zuloaga's nickname, from his favorite card at monte) replied that, being the legitimate President, he could not conspire; that Robles himself was the conspirator. Thereupon the General in command sent his brother Luis to the British Minister to notify him that in his belief various individuals domiciled in, or visitors at, his house were engaged in that unlawful business. To which Mr. Otway is said to have replied that the visitors to his house came to see General Zuloaga, the legitimate President of the Republic. The same writer states that Mr. Otway had received from British citizens resident in Guadalajara numerous protests against the new forced loan levied upon them. What action the Minister contemplated in the matter was not known.

LATER FROM UTAH.

Important Action of Judge Sinclair—Adjournment of the United States Court—The Judge's Remarks—Refusal of Mormon Juries to Punish Crime—Deplorable Condition of the Territory—General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Great Salt Lake City,
Utah Territory, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1859.

An event of the utmost importance in connection with the interests of this Territory has occurred during this past week, namely: The adjournment of the United States District Court, in consequence of the evident futility of endeavoring to sustain the dignity of the law in this Territory.

The Court having been in session thirty-one days, during which its time was wholly taken up in endeavoring—quietly and with the utmost decorum and dignity—to establish itself upon the footing, and with the authority to which it is entitled, the Judge, the Hon. Chas. E. Sinclair, on Thursday last, the 13th inst., announced that the Court, having transacted all the business before it arising under the laws of the United States, was now prepared to consider business arising under the Territorial laws. He, however, went on to state, further, that the Legislative Assembly had made no provision whatever to defray the expenses of the Court while exercising Territorial jurisdiction, and has thus failed to comply with the spirit of the Organic act, and receive *legally* the Courts of the United States provided for them by Congress. That consequently he could not proceed, under these circumstances, to prolong the term of the Court, and take up the consideration of public business.

He then went on, and, in a most earnest and emphatic manner, addressed those connected with the Court, and told them that he had, in the hope of promoting the best interests of the legal profession; in the hope that justice might finally triumph and prevail over ignorance, error and crime, borne with them patiently, had extended to them every courtesy and assistance within his power, but that in return for his efforts he had been resisted at every step, had been opposed by every trick and device which they had it in their power to make use of, and had been met with a determined purpose to catch or take advantage of his lenity. That, consequently, after mature reflection and deliberation, and with a full sense of the responsibility of his action, he discharged the traverse jury without going into the consideration of any of the cases on the Court docket, and adjourned the Court until Monday to hear the motions and *wind up the business of the Court* previous to final adjournment.

Judge Sinclair has taken this course upon the idea, which is now but too evident and palpable, and which has been fully confirmed by his experience, that it is utterly impossible—nay, *farcical* and ridiculous—to attempt to exercise the high functions of a United States Judge under the circumstances at present existing in this Territory.

Whilst the juries are composed of Mormons, the laws cannot be administered impartially. The Church—exercising as it does complete control, not only over the souls and bodies of its followers, but also over their minds and judgments—controls the verdicts of the juries, irrespective of any law or evidence before them.

The Grand Jury in the United States District Court—a Grand Jury of which a majority were leading Mormons of this District—have *ignored* the bill of indictment against the murderer Christiansen, who was bound over for trial by Judge Sinclair for shooting, and in cold blood cutting the throat of the deaf and dumb boy Bernard, the full particulars of which I gave you in previous letters.

As I informed you, Christiansen shot the poor boy three times whilst he had him alone up in one of the gorges of the Big mountain. But the boy ran, and succeeded in reaching a hut on the main road, where he found protection. He was then placed by Christiansen, wounded and bleeding, on a lumber wagon, to be brought to the city, but, at the mouth of the cañon they met Ephraim Hawks, who is noted as a "destroying angel," and the boy was then placed on Hanks' wagon, and taken to a spot about half a mile from the road, under the pretence of hunting some money which, as they reported, the boy stated was there hid. Here, as Hanks testifies, Christiansen cut the boy's throat in *self-defence*—the poor wounded deaf and dumb boy, who was entirely unarmed, having attempted to take his life by *throwing stones* at him.

Notwithstanding all this was proven before them, and notwithstanding Christiansen himself acknowledged the killing of the boy, yet the Mormons on the Grand Jury, being a majority, refused to indict him, and thus sustained the action of the "Danites," even in a United States Court.

It is now proven beyond a doubt that the Courts here are powerless, and serve to shield rather than *punish* the worst criminals to be found in this Territory.

The Church has full control over the Juries, and of course exercises that control as best suits its ends.

The proceedings in the Grand Jury-room must remain secret. But a Grand Juror informed us that if the proceedings which took place in that Jury-room could be made public, they would astound even the "Gentiles" resident here. As it is, however, it is well known that to such a pitch did the dissension between the two parties on the Grand Jury arise, that coats were pulled off and pistols drawn, for a general fight, which was only prevented by the interference of the U. S. Marshal, who hearing the noise rushed into the Jury-room in time to quell the disturbance.

The day following, two of the Grand Jurors—Bayliss (Gentile,) and Bates (Mormon,)—met in a saloon on Main-street, and after exchanging a few words not of the most complimentary nature in regard to the action of the Grand Jury, drew their pistols one upon the other, when the police, who were watching them, interfered and separated them.

On Tuesday last the case of the United States *vs.* James Ferguson, indicted for threatening to intimidate Judge Geo. P. Stiles whilst in the discharge of his duty, as a Judge on the bench, was decided (as was predicted most safely in advance) by the Jury who brought in a verdict of not guilty. This Jury was composed of eight Mormons and four Gentiles, who were drawn by lot from the panel.

As the history of this case is interesting at this time in illustration of the means made use of to annoy the Judges of the Courts and disgust them with their position, I will give you a summary of it.

The case was before the Court ten days, and this time was almost wholly occupied in arguments and speeches upon the following pleas:

Ferguson first offered a plea in abatement in order to object to the Gentiles on the Grand Jury. The next day, however, this plea was withdrawn.

He next moved to quash the indictment found against him on the ground of some irregularity upon its face. This motion was overruled by the Court.

He next requested to offer as a plea in bar the President's pardon—in so doing he confessed his guilt; for no one can be pardoned for that of which he is not guilty. Time was granted him to prepare this plea, but the next day instead of presenting it it was withdrawn.

He then pleaded *not guilty* and stated that he was ready for trial, but filed a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the Court in not quashing the indictment.

When about calling the Jury, he requested leave to withdraw his plea of not guilty in order that he might object to the legality of the sitting of the Court.

Upon the calling of the Jury, he made peremptory challenges to the Gentiles on the Jury, which were overruled by the Court. To this ruling he filed another bill of exceptions.

He then made challenges to three of the Gentile jurors on the ground that they were not residents of the Territory; these were also overruled by the Court. After the calling of the Jury he moved for a continuance of his case until the next term of the Court, on the ground that a material witness for the defence, Judge Stiles, could not be procured.

On the examination of the witnesses it was testified positively by four different witnesses, that Ferguson told Judge Stiles in open court, that if he dared to decide a question which was then before the Court, by the laws of the United States in preference to the Statutes of Utah, he would "take him off from his bench d—d quick, and that he had the boys there to do it". Also, that several men who were standing around in the court-room pulled off their coats, and drew their revolvers around on their belts so as to place them in full view. Upon this demonstration the Judge adjourned his Court.

The only rebutting evidence on the part of the defence was, that they did not hear this language used, and that the men who pulled off their coats did so quietly and without any evil intention.

Governor Cumming is at present annoyed and beset by the Legislature as badly as the Judge was previously in the Court. He has vetoed the first bill passed by the Legislature, viz: the act changing the Judicial Districts of the Territory. Fortunately the Governor's veto is absolute. He has expressed his determination to veto also, all acts involving the payment of taxes into the Church treasury. No bills of importance have been brought up before the Legislature, in addition to those already noticed.

The Saints have indulged during the past week in a great many small parties. If a *Gentile* attended one of these parties he was not permitted to dance, but was pointed out as a mark of derision. Two negro balls have also been given this week, at which, I am informed by eye witnesses, some ten or a dozen white women attended and danced with the negroes with perfect freedom and familiarity. White men were also "mixed in," and were dancing with the negro wenches. In fact, it presented the most disgusting of spectacles—negro men and women, and Mormon men and women, all dancing on terms of perfect equality.

Orson Pratt delivered his second sermon on the authenticity of the Book of Mormon, at the Tabernacle, on Sunday last, to a crowded house, two-thirds of whom were men.

In his sermon, he argued that if he could show as satisfactory proof of the divine origin of the Book of Mormon as there was of the Bible, the Book of Mormon was entitled to the same weight and credibility as the Bible. In order then to prove the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon, he endeavored to throw as much doubt as possible upon the origin of the Bible.

The *Deseret News*, the Church organ, has studiously avoided the least allusion to the *Valley Tan*, and has never made the least allusion to it in its columns. So far has this policy been pursued, that although the *Valley Tan* obtained a copy of the President's Message two weeks ago by express and published it, the *News* waited until a copy arrived by regular mail this week to copy from. The *Valley Tan*, although not a "paying institution," will be sustained for at least one year by the Gentiles in the Territory.

Kirk Anderson, Esq., the indefatigable editor, is determined not to be backed down by any bullying on the part of the Mormons, but will remain at his post, giving faithful and correct information in regard to events here, as long as they allow his press to stand and a roof to remain over his head. If they disturb him here he will move to the camp of the army.

The snow is about eighteen inches deep on the ground, and the sleighing is excellent. We are surprised to see so few good teams among the numerous teams driven about now by persons indulging in the sport of sleigh-riding. We certainly imagined that there were many fine horses in the country, but from what we have seen, you could not pick out a village in the States which does not boast more of fine teams than are to be seen here.

The California mail arrived here on Friday morning, three days ahead of schedule time, bringing us dates from San Francisco up to the 1st of January.

A. B. C.

From Venezuela.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. PAEZ—NOMINATION OF GEN. CASTRO FOR THE PRESIDENCY CONFIRMED—AN ACT OF GENERAL AMNESTY.

We have intelligence from Caracas, extending to Jan. 8. Venezuela was quiet. Gen. Paez had been received with great demonstrations of enthusiasm at Cumanà and Puerto Cabello, and, according to telegraphic accounts from Valencia, had arrived at that capital on the 6th, surrounded by a vast concourse, and hailed with prolonged *vivas*.

The National Convention had ratified the nomination of Gen. Castro for President of the Republic at the approaching elections.

The same body had before it the outline of a general amnesty, the only exclusion being the name of Gen. Jose Tadeo Monagas, who is said to be busy in conspiracies against the Republic, in the adjoining island of Trinidad.

A correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina* writes from Caracas, Jan. 8, 1859:

"General Paez arrived at Cumanà on the 18th of the past month, on board the United States steamer *Atlanta*, from New-York. A Civic Committee at once proceeded on board the steamer to congratulate him; the young men went to serenade him, and the young ladies to present him with boquets. His landing upon the 19th was the greatest triumph obtained by him in the whole course of his life; it was the triumph of national love; all parties forgot their creeds and political dissensions to unite in welcoming the apostle of civic institutions, who came preaching the principles of the Revolution of March, and the necessity of lending emphatic aid to the Government which represents it. From the shore of Salado to the City of Cumanà, the road was filled with groups of people hastening forward to escort the citizen General who symbolized the glories of Venezuela. The American sailors and marines bore him in their arms, as the eagle its wounded young, and the flags of the Union, united with that of Venezuela, covered with their shadows the man whose virtues had secured the love of both Americas. The population of Cumanà accompanied him with their huzzas.

The Governor, the Municipal Council, the charitable institutions, the lodgers, the districts of the city, the delegates of the cantons—in short, the people—the people, who loved him, ran to welcome the man, 'after the type of Aristides and Timoleon.' Cumana that day set down to a banquet, adorned with palms, and with the portrait of Paez beside that of Washington. Is he not *our* Washington? All the authorities were there. Every corporation sent its representatives to pledge a cup in honor of Paez, and the young men, enthusiastic and generous souls, discoursed eloquently upon the significance of the presence of Paez upon the soil of Cumanà, upon the shores of Venezuela. In the district of San Francisco the young people had a ball in the open air, and sung odes, learned in the schools, in honor of Paez.

'Bello Mansanares,
Para tu corriente,
Que el Esclarecido
Pasa por tu puente.'
'Aguila del Norte,
Dejad vuestro nido
Para custodiar
Al Esclarecido.'

The entire population followed him upon his departure from Cumanà for Margarita, the citizens bearing him in their arms, quarreling for the honor. The plain of Salado seemed a very bee hive for the multitude of those who in turn pressed about the litter in which was carried he, who in 1850 departed from the same place surrounded by the bayonets of tyrants. The steamer *Caledonia*, of the North American Navy, gave the salute required by the articles of war for a commander of the highest rank, and unfurled the flag of Venezuela in honor of the guest of the United States whom, by the orders of its Government, it had escorted thither. The people of Cumanà saw their 'friend,' as he desired them to call him, on board the brig *Espartano*, which the people of Margarita had placed at the disposal of the General, and the vessel sailed away from the shores of Cumanà amid the shouts and benedictions of the entire city.

The *Espartano*, a slow sailer, arrived in due time at Margarita, where she had been expected for a month, and on the 31st Dec. reached Puerto Cabello. The streets through which the General was to pass were soon covered with palms, flags and curtains, and music and fireworks announced the day to be a festival. A thronging population grouped at the dock to see the General disembark. The Committee named by the Council to receive him went on board to congratulate him, the Chief of the Canton presently after joining them. Other authorities and officials pressed forward to salute him; and after them the private friends of the General, and others of non-official character. As the *Espartano* passed in front of a corvette of Maracaibo, which had on board a company of soldiers, the band of the Company commenced playing, while the officers and privates broke forth into loud *vivas* in honor of the illustrious citizen. At the same moment the Castle discharged a salute of fifteen guns. The General not being able to walk on account of the accident he met with in the United States, had to be landed in his hammock, in which he was carried to the end of the pier. Several enthusiastic young men took the litter on their shoulders and bore His Excellency to the house provided for him. Throughout the transit, the popular acclamations, huzzas and other demonstrations of joy were too expressive to leave a doubt of their entire cordiality. Numerous ladies had grouped themselves in the balconies upon the Calle de la Libertad, and as the illustrious exile passed showered flowers upon him, and greeted him by waving their white handherchiefs in the air. The General responded to these graceful manifestations of feeling by gestures of gratification and thankfulness. Two hours after every house in the city was decorated, and at night the illumination was general. The Town Hall presented on its balconies the portraits of Paez and of Castro, the citizens paraded the streets with music, and everywhere were displayed the utmost harmony, fraternity and satisfaction. No accident, or crime, or disorder then, nor upon the eight earliest days of the New Year, which were but a copy of the first. A place having been secured in the Exchange, a public breakfast was served with order and abundance. Señor Pedro Jose Rojas, availing himself of a momentary quiet, addressed the people, uttering brilliant sentiments upon the regeneration of March, the future of the republic, and the cordial alliance of Generals Castro and Paez. Señor Rojas continued to speak for some time in the same vein, recording the merits of Gen. Paez as a lover of civil order, recommending the union of good Venezuelans, and expressing, in their name, the gratitude due to the people of the United States for their hospitality. The breakfast over a ball began, and simultaneously with it a bull fight.

The mansion of Gen. Paez has been constantly filled with old patriots, friends and admirers of his Excellency, who have gone to felicitate him upon his return to the bosom of his country. Among others the Consular body, representing our foreign relations, and also a large majority of the ladies of our place waited *en masse* upon his Excellency, tendering their greetings, which he received with his usual urbanity. A young lady pronounced an appropriate speech. Another, a married lady, delivered a second, full of the most beautiful ideas; and, still another, a young lady read a poetical composition dedicated to the hero—affording him much pleasure in the spontaneous expressions of regard."

The latest intelligence we have of the journey of the General is contained in the following dispatch:

Valencia, Jan. 6, 1859—5:40 P. M.

General Paez has just entered the city. The throng is immense. The young men, representing the Provinces, went to meet him at the entrance of the city. The procession is moving through the main street. The joy is universal.

From the Rio de la Plata.

INTERESTING FROM BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO—RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT ROSARIO—PROBABILITY OF A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE PARAGUAY DIFFICULTIES.

From our files of the *Correio Mercantil*, of Rio, to December 23, we derive the following items of intelligence from the Rio de la Plata.

Buenos Ayres dates are to Dec. 12. The President, Dr. Alsina, was still upon his travels. He reached Arroyos on the 10th. Several of the rural prefects had already been removed by him. The *Nacional*, edited by Señor Gomez, is violent in its attacks upon the President; compares him with Rosas; and denounces his sympathy with rebels and assassins. The articles of the *Nacional* produce a great sensation at Buenos Ayres. It was rumored at the latest moment, that Gomez would be expelled from the State.

The accounts from Montevideo are to Dec. 15. The two steamers of the American squadron were still awaiting the arrival of the *Sabine*; when they would join the rest at the Hornos Islands, there to remain until the diplomatic mission should have done its work. The steamers had been subjected to fifteen days of quarantine, owing to a statement of the Pernambuco *Journal de Comercio*, that cases of cholera had appeared at that place. The President of the State, in referring to the costs of suppressing the late revolt, says, in his message to the Chambers, that "he hopes to be able to emerge from his embarrassing position without having recourse to the ruinous expedients of credit or of drawing upon the future." Among the candidates put forward for the next Presidential canvass, the *Correo del Plata* names Dr. Candido Juanico, Florentino Castellanos, Eduardo Acevedo, and Luis Herrera. A difficulty between the Government of the Oriental State, and the Brazilian Government, in regard to a subject of Brazil who had been impressed into the Montevidean Army, had been satisfactorily adjusted.

Our dates from the Argentine Republic are to Dec. 9. On the 1st, Mr. Yancey, the American Minister, was received with great ceremony, and presented his credentials. Mr. Pedden whom he replaces, on the same day took leave. Mr. Yancey seized the occasion to compliment the Argentine Government on the prudence and intelligence which marked the development of the Confederation. In reply Señor Carril, among other remarks, said:

"It becomes me to be grateful for the honorable mention you have made of the President of the Confederation, my illustrious friend, Gen. Urquiza. Be assured that many will be able, at the close of his public career, to confront with confidence and applause the eyes of the philosopher, and the scrutiny of the abstract politician."

The Minister of State, Señor Derqui, had proceeded to the seat of difficulty in San Juan. He had taken possession of the Government by the withdrawal of the legitimate President, and was investigating the facts connected with the arrest and the death of Benavides.

Vessels laden with coal for the use of the American squadron had arrived at Rosario and Corrientes.

From Asuncion, Paraguay, dates are to Nov. 29. The 4th was the birthday of President Lopez, and was duly celebrated. There were a grand ball, horse racing, theatricals, regattas and concerts, in honor of the day. The American question will have a pacific termination if the demands are at all admissible. It is said that the squadron will have nothing to do. The relations with Buenos Ayres were still on an unfriendly footing. On the 6th the new steamer *Rio Apa* was launched. The *Semanario* analyzes and discusses the report of the Committee of the United States Senate upon the relations with Paraguay.

Hayti.

THE DESPERATE STATE OF SOULOUQUE'S AFFAIRS—HIS LATEST PROCLAMATION.

The St. Thomas *Times*, of Jan. 15, contains some further particulars of the state of affairs in Hayti. We quote:

"By the arrival of the steamer *Derwent*, which occurred this morning, we receive important news from Hayti. The latest advices announced that Soulouque having advanced with his army to within two leagues of Saint Mark, had been twice beaten by the republican forces under Geffrard, and had retreated to Port-au-Prince, where he arrived on the 10th of January. This intelligence is confirmed by the following proclamation after his return:

"The insurgents, he says, have twice fired upon my troops, thus taking the offensive. In the presence of such a fact, with my heart profoundly wounded, and in compliance with the opinion of my generals, I have resolved, in order to avoid the effusion of blood, to return to Port-au-Prince, that I may adopt the measures which circumstances demand."

The report at the latest moment reaches us from Jacmel that Soulouque had determined to abdicate, and desired to do so by means of a treaty with the rebels; but it was thought that as the Republicans were already masters of the situation, they may dethrone him without conditions, and even deprive him of life."

From Porto Rico.

AMERICAN PROJECT OF LIGHTING PONCE WITH GAS.

The Havana *Diario* receives a copy of the *Fenix*, of Ponce, Jan. 15, in which it finds nothing of interest, save an article devoted to the project of a Company for lighting that town with gas. The following are extracts from the *Fenix* editorial:

We had occasion to see latterly a letter from New-York, dated Dec. 11, 1858, and addressed to the Secretary of this illustrious Ayuntamiento, from which it appears that several respectable capitalists of that City have formed a Company for lighting, by means of gas, the public squares, streets and private houses of this city.

Of the capital, consisting of $200,000, and divided into shares of $250 each, $150,000 have been taken in New-York during a space of four days, the remaining $50,000 being destined for this city.

The Company wishes only to know what amount would be paid monthly out of the municipal funds for lighting of the streets, and whether the two hundred shares which have been reserved for this object can be taken, in order to immediately solicit from our Government the exclusive privilege for a term of fifty years, and this having been once obtained, to establish here Commissioners for the purpose of opening the subscription, to send engineers, materials, working people, &c., and to immediately begin the works.

The Board of Directors of the Company will have difficulty to place that amount of stock here.

In another letter concerning the same matter, the writer thus states that the Company in question is already called in New-York, "Gas Light Company of Ponce," and adds, "that the principal object of the latter is to obtain the exclusive privilege of our Government for the already mentioned term, as likewise to know the amount which may be monthly paid out of the municipal funds for gas light, as the balance of two hundred shares, reserved for Ponce, not having been taken either here or in any other part of the island, will immediately be taken in New-York."

It is presumed that the gas works will be constructed within eight months from their beginning.

From Bermuda.

We have files of Hamilton papers to Jan. 19.

H. B. M. line-of-battle ship *Indus*, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K. C. B., the commander of the West Indian fleet, sailed Jan. 12, for the South.

On Wednesday, the 12th, according to the Royal *Gazette*, "There was launched from the building-yard of Mr. Thomas Davis, at Shelly Bay, a well built, handsomely proportioned vessel of 250 tons, carpenter's admeasurement. The ceremony of naming having been gracefully performed by Mrs. Evans, (wife of the Rector of the Parish,) the fine craft, rejoicing in the name of *Peerless*, glided at once, and in splendid style, into the sea, amid the acclamations of a large party of well-wishers, who had traveled from different parts of the country to witness the launching. The *Peerless* is to be rigged as a fore-and-aft schooner. She is now lying at one of the wharves in this port, has her masts in, and the process of equipping her for sea is rapidly going on. We hear it is intended that she shall ply regularly between Bermuda and New-York. The *Peerless* is owned by Messrs. Watson & James and Capt. W. Dox. The last named—a very capable shipmaster—takes command."

The Vanderbilt Ashore Again.—The steamer *C. Vanderbilt* was floated off on Thursday, but was driven ashore again by a westerly wind. She lies in a bad situation.

STATISTICS OF PARIS.

Receipts of the Theatres—Hospitals and Asylums—Circulation of Newspapers—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

The receipts of the theatres, concerts, and other places of public amusement in Paris, during the month of December, amounted to within a fraction of three hundred thousand dollars. These places of public amusement in Paris number about 150. Of the sum thus received, ten per cent. must be paid for the support of hospitals and other charitable institutions. During the year 1857 the hospitals received from this source a revenue of $277,000. The hospitals receive also a per cent. from the pawn offices, and the revenue from this source the same year was $72,000. The product fro... the establisments under the direction of the hospital administration, such as the sale of wine, bread, medicines, linen, &c., was $352,000. The product from pay patients $135,000. The product from various establishments worked under the direction of the hospital administration, such as the farm of St. Anne, the shoe-shop of Bicêtre (lunatics,) the tailoring shops, dairies, cantines, etc., produced, above their expenses, $64,000. The concessions of ground belonging to the hospitals in the cemeteries, brought $32,000. The Board of Lunatics sent from the departments or by families, $213,000, and the sum paid by the city and the departments for the maintenance of foundling children, $320,000. The city gave an annual subsidy, in 1857, of $441,000. The hospitals received legacies and donations last year to the amount of $330,000. These, added to other sources of revenue, constitute a total for the hospitals of Paris of $3,719,000 annual revenue, a sum just sufficient to cover the expense.

The number of charitable establishments in the Empire, are, according to the statistics of 1855; 1,333 hospitals and hospices, (retreats,) the revenues of which, from real estate and other sources, amount to $10,732,000; one national hospital for the blind, which has a revenue of $66,498; one school for the blind, revenue $31,330; 7,599 bureaux for the relief of the poor, revenue $2,711,500; 46 pawn offices (pawnbrokers were established in France and are conducted as a means of relief to the poor and as a source of revenue to the hospitals,) the annual loans from which are $10,000,000; 39 asylums for the deaf and dumb, of which the revenues are unknown, except those of Paris and Bordeaux, which are $51,000; 144 foundling hospitals or dépôts, the revenues of which are included in those of hospitals and hospices; 37 public asylums for the insane, receiving $965,000; 11 private asylums and 25 wards in the hospitals; 1 Maison Impériale for insane at Charenton, revenue $91,000, making a total of 9,242 establishments and an annual expenditure of $24,000,000.

The number of patients admitted into the hospitals in 1855 was 87,105, of whom 77,758 were cured, and 9,233 died. The hospices received 12,490 individuals, of whom 10,597 were cured and 1,998 died. The number of children yearly received are 4,600, and 12,000 foundling, or poor children, are always out at nurse in the country, at the hospitals' expense; 500 are apprenticed annually. Relief is granted annually to 80,000 families.

These figures give but an imperfect *résumé* of the charity practiced in Paris and in France; it explains why it is that indigent, maimed or invalid people are so rarely seen in the streets, why mendicity is not allowed, and why the great mass of the people, although poor, have a happy and prosperous look. In France it is almost impossible for a man to rise above the condition in which he is born, and yet he is sure that the Government, which takes care of everything, will secure him happiness in that condition.

While on the subject of statistics, here is another table which may interest those who take an interest in French politics and literature. It is a table showing the present circulation of the journals of Paris, and the reader will not fail to notice the change that has taken place within two years in the circulation of *La Presse* and *Le Constitutionnel*: *La Presse* having fallen from 40,000, and *Le Constitutionnel* having come up from 15,000. The following is the list:

Le Siècle, (Republican,) 36,500; *Le Constitutionnel*, (Ministerial,) 26,000; *La Patrie*, (Ministerial,) 25,000, (large augmentation also;) *La Presse*, (Republican,) 21,000; *Le Moniteur*, (official journal,) 15,000; *Les Débats*, (Orleanist,) 9,000; *L'Univers*, (Catholic and Legitimist,) 8,885; *Le Pays* (Ministerial,) 8,000; *Le Messager*, (neutral,) 5,500; *L'Union*, (Catholic and Legitimist,) 5,200; *Le Courrier de Paris*, (Republican,) 4,000; *La Gazette de France*, (HENRY V.) 3,200; *Galignani's Messenger*, (English,) 3,200; *La Gazette des Tribuneaux*, (law,) 1,900; *Le Droit*, (law,) 1,800; *Charivari*, 1,800.

The theatrical journals are seven in number, of which *L'Entr'acte* has the highest circulation—1,800. The *Figaro-Programme* has 1,300.

Of the illustrated, literary, monthlies, weeklies, bi-weeklies and semi-weeklies, the following are the principal, with their circulation: *L'Univers Illustré*, 45,000; *Le Monde Illustré*, 29,000; *L'Illustration*, 27,000; *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, (Republican,) 10,500; *Figaro*, 9,000; *Journal Amusant*, 8,000; *Moniteur de l'Armée*, (official,) 4,000; *Revue Contemporaine*, (Bonapartist,) 2,500; *L'Audience*, 2,500; *Journal des Villes et Campagnes*, 2,500; *Gazette de Paris*, 1,400; *Revue et Gazette des Theatres*, 1,200; *L'Artiste*, 1,000; *Europe Artiste*, 1,000; *Gazette Musicale*, 1,000; *Ménestrel*, 1,000; *Tintamarre*, 800: *France Musicale*, 700.

The number of journals in Paris, classed rigorously under the head of Industrial, will perhaps astonish the reader. They are as follow, and are owned by the bankers whose names are attached: *Le Crédit Public* (Lefranc) 7,000; *Journal des Chemins de Fer* (Mirès) 5,000; *Journal des Actionnaires* (Millaud) 5,000; *L'Industrie* (Vergniolle) 5,000; *Semaine Financière* (Lireux and Forcade) 3,200; *Gazette des Chemins de Fer* (Bresson) 2,000; *Le Crédit Financier* (Pegot Ogier) 1,300; *Journal des Travaux Publics* (Sallier) 1,000; *Le Conseiller* (Ducuing) 1,000; *Le Siècle Industriel* (L'Evêque) 1,000; *La Cote* (Le Batard) 800; *Le Moniteur Scientifique* (Quesneville) 750; *Gazette de l'Industrie* (Castillon) 600; *Le Journal des Tissus*, 150.

The majority of these industrial journals were established in the interest of certain speculations, and will live as long as their services are required in that direction; and then, if not bought out to sustain some other enterprise, will cease to appear. Most of them, however, are permanently established, and pass from one interest to another, sustaining in turn the different enterprises of its owner or owners. Their subscribers, it is hardly necessary to say, are found exclusively in the ranks of shareholders. It will be remarked that Messrs. MIRES and MILLAUD each own an industrial paper. M. MIRES owns, as well, the *Constitutionnel*, Government paper, and M. MILLAUD the *Presse*, Republican. But while M. MIRES refuses absolutely to puff his stock-jobbing operations in the columns of the *Constitutionnel*, M. MILLAUD, on the other hand, has taken an opposite course, and the result has been seen above; the circulation of the *Presse* has fallen from 40,000 to 21,000, while the *Constitutionnel* has augmented from fifteen to twenty-six thousand. The friends of the Government have not failed to cite this circumstance as an evidence of the decline of republicanism in the Capital, and the increase of sympathy with the Government; but if there were no other evidence, the steadiness with which the *Siècle* holds on to its thirty-six thousand circulation, with the same editors, the same politics, the same general character of the paper, would be sufficient to prove that the change is not a political one in the sentiments of the people, but simply a change in the character of the two journals we are comparing.

How could it be otherwise than that the *Presse* should lose subscribers with its eternal "saw," BELLY? Even with their pride in the undertakings of their citizens abroad, the French people cannot fail to see that the *Presse* is being prostituted to the puffing of mere Bourse speculations, without any regard to those great principles which ought to guide a journal which sets itself up as a leader of an important political party. MALAKOFF.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA—MR. BUCHANAN A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION—ALLIANCE BETWEEN HIMSELF AND BRECKINRIDGE—THE BASIS OF HIS HOPES—LECOMPTON, CUBA AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF—HUNTER'S EFFORTS TO DEFEAT HIS SCHEMES FOR POPULARITY—HON. HENRY A. EDMUNDSON AGAIN A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION—THE UNIVERSITY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—AMUSING ANECDOTES ABOUT GOV. WISE, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LYNCHBURG, (Va.,) Monday, Jan. 31, 1859.

I have very good authority in stating that, in spite of his disclaimers, Mr. BUCHANAN will again be a candidate for reelection to the Presidency, and if he fails in that, will spare no effort to control the nomination. It is known that some of the officeholders in Eastern Virginia have set vigorously to work in his behalf, doubtless under an intimation conveyed through some semi-official medium. There are many of them, however, who, under the influence of doubts and apprehensions regarding his success, do not feel disposed to engage in this scheme of reëlection, preferring to await further developments, and attach themselves to the fortunes of the most available candidate. In this policy they are, of course, governed by the prospect of being continued in office after the close of their present term; and as 1860 draws near, and the influence of official restraint lessens with the sacrifices which opposition to the Administration would entail, I take it that but few even among the office-holders will be found favorable to the pretensions of Mr. BUCHANAN. Take away the cohesive power of office, and but few would be found to-day attached to his general policy, or willing to exercise the least influence in promoting his election.

It is reported that an alliance has been formed between BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE with a view to the nomination of one or other by the Charleston Convention. The terms of this alliance, as I am informed, contemplates the first application of all their available strength in behalf of Mr. BUCHANAN, and its ultimate union upon BRECKINRIDGE, should the efforts to secure the success of his ally fail. This coalition is attributed no less to their present intimate official relations than motives of expediency suggested by the coördinate advantages which both combine North and South by reasons of their respective positions on the Lecompton issue. While BRECKINRIDGE was not sufficiently identified with the Anti-Lecompton movement to enable a true estimate of his position to be made, yet his letter to the Illinois Democratic Central Committee, in view of the necessities of his official station, is deemed sufficiently indicative of Anti-Lecompton proclivities to conciliate Northern support. The Floyd interest in Virginia will be exercised in behalf of this alliance, as well because of the relations of the present Secretary of War to his chief, as of the kindred ties existing between him and the Vice-President. Further than this, I imagine, it will meet with but little support, for the reason chiefly that either party to the alliance lacks the great essential characteristic of availability. Any man even remotely identified with the present Administration stands no possible chance in Virginia, for however she may be induced from party motives to give it a nominal support, she disapproves beyond a doubt of its general policy.

The efforts being made by Mr. BUCHANAN to conciliate popular favor North and South are clearly comprehended here. The chief basis of his hope of Southern support consists in his pertinacious adherence to the Lecompton swindle upon a mere technicality. Before the development of his subsequent policy in connection with the Pacific Railroad and the purchase of Cuba, he enjoyed full credit for his course in that affair. The ultimate consequence of this policy, which is understood to be the creation of a necessity for a protective tariff, destroys in the estimation of the people here all the merits of his zeal in the Lecompton affair. They regard his efforts in that instance as a mere cover, behind which he might, without suspicion, prosecute his efforts in behalf of a tariff suited to the Pennsylvania interests. His great Cuban policy, however pleasing under other circumstances it might be to the South, is not sufficient to give an assurance of security to his efforts in behalf of Southern interests. It is looked upon in no other light than as a means to the end which he is understood to seek, and hence the prevailing indifference, even in the South, in respect to a policy which, in the absence of such consequences as must result from its success in the present embarassed state of the treasury, would be most acceptable to every Southern interest. And so with his Pacific Railroad. Motives no less unworthy are imputed to his efforts in this connection, so that, North and South, notwithstanding these comprehensive schemes to conciliate popular favor, he seems to have forfeited all confidence. The incongruities, conflicts and incompatibilities of his political web could not fail to rouse suspicions and doubts, and the result is now visible in the abandoned position which he occupies.

HUNTER, it appears, was fully alive to the effect upon his own political destiny of the success of this grand policy. Opposed from the start to the proposed appropriation of $30,000,000 to open negotiations for the purchase of Cuba, he intercepts that policy in the most effectual manner by cutting off the chief resources whence this sum could be obtained. While the $30,000,000 could be secured by loan, it is hardly possible that Congress would resort to any such means to obtain it, in view of this obvious indisposition to provide for its repayment. The adoption of HUNTER's resolution is assumed as a practical refusal on the part of the Democratic members of the Senate, to favor any scheme of territorial expansion, or internal improvement, involving a draft upon the present crippled financial resources of the country; and a complete repudiation of the Cuba and Pacific Railroad policy of the President. Mark how shrewdly he applies himself to the task of neutralizing the grand aim and end of the President in his comprehensive scheme, thus effectually destroying the great overruling motive which dictated the recommendations of the last Message. But how is this likely to affect the Presidential prospects of HUNTER? The defeat of the Protective tariff scheme may give him some strength in the South; but it will hardly enhance his prospects in the Keystone State, without which Democratic ascendancy would immediately cease. The very assurance of an adverse result in that State, in the event of his nomination, would render his rejection by the Charleston Convention an overruling necessity, so that in seeking to conciliate the Southern section, which is understood to be his policy, he forfeited the support of a State without whose vote the whole united South would avail nothing towards securing his nomination or election. The general opinion here is that he is rather injured than benefited in his Presidential prospects by this movement. Availability consists not merely in commanding united Southern support, which in HUNTER's case is even very doubtful. It means popularity North and South, which he evidently lacks. So far as I can perceive, this late movement of his is by no means agreeable to his friends. They would have far preferred an adherence to his usual say-nothing policy. If he has injured Old Buck, he has, unquestionably, done himself no service.

The Hon. HENRY A. EDMUNDSON, the present member of Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District in this State, is again in the field for reelection. Before he announced himself a candidate, a disposition was gaining ground in favor of a Convention, but it is now supposed that such a formality will be dispensed with. Mr. EDMUNDSON's popularity precludes the possibility of a choice of any other candidate over him, so long as he chooses to serve.

The University of Virginia is in a more prosperous condition now than it is known to have been since its foundation by the illustrious JEFFERSON. It has, at this time, over six hundred students, numbering among them representatives from almost all the States of the Union and the nations of Europe. This remarkable success is the more surprising in view of the prevalence of a malignant typhoid fever in the institution some twelve months ago. This, however, was but temporary, the cause—bad sewerage and defective arrangements in the construction of the lower flooring—being effectually removed. This visitation has led to the establishment of strict rules of hygiene, which must render the institution secure against any similar visitation in the future.

A Democratic Convention will be held in this town in March next, to nominate a candidate for Commissioner of the Board of Public Works for the Southern District of the State. This Board, as you are doubtless aware, is the financial agent of the State. It is through it that the State negotiates all her financial operations for internal improvement purposes. The Legislature makes the necessary appropriations, and the Board of Public Works obtains the money on the credit of the State, subject to the legal limitations in the matter of interest, which is six per cent. They are, also, invested with a supervisory power over the works as they progress. The Commissioner whose place is to be filled is Mr. BOYD, of Wytheville, in southwestern Virginia—the same gentleman who, it will be remembered, rebuked Ex-President COMONFORT for taking his seat at the dining table in his hotel, before the lady passengers were seated. The Ex-President was then on his way from New-Orleans to New-York, just after his flight from Mexico.

I have recently heard an amusing anecdote about Gov. WISE, which is worth recording. On the occasion of his visit to the town of Liberty, thirty miles west of this, during the celebrated campaign of 1855, to address the people, he was introduced to a Mr. FOGY, whose residence was at the foot of the Peaks of Otter. After the introduction Mr. F. addressed Mr. WISE as follows:

Mr. F.—"I am glad to see you, Mr. WISE."

Mr. W.—"I am happy to see you, Mr. FOGY."

Mr. F.—"I am sorry I can't vote for you, Mr. WISE."

Mr. W.—"I am sorry for that, too; but this is a free country, and a man can vote as he pleases."

Mr. F.—"My employment in early life, and indeed until recently, was a thimble-rigger. I have been always attending horse races with my thimbles and ball, crying out, ''tis here and 'tain't there' and ''tain't here and 'tis there.' For many years a celebrated little horse, named *Waxy*, was winner of the stakes on every course that I was accustomed to attend. Bets were made 'ten' to 'one' upon him against the whole track, and he never failed to win. While engaged one day at a race, in my usual occupation, I noticed the ugliest, raw-boniest, scrawniest, most ragged-hipped looking beast you ever did see, led into the track, and his name was *Wee Hawk*. I was soon told that he was entered against *Waxy*, and 'ten' to 'one' was readily offered against him. I looked at *Wee Hawk*. He seemed wretched, but he had fire in his eye. I then looked at my pile, and I said, if I bet on *Waxy* and win I won't win much, but if I bet on *Wee Hawk* and win, I will increase my pile tenfold. I looked again at *Wee Hawk* and seeing the fire in his eye, I concluded I'd bet. I did so and won. I never did see, Mr. WISE, a man so like a horse as you are like *Wee Hawk*, and though I can't vote for you I'll bet my pile on you."

Mr. WISE laughed heartily, and the result soon proved that the fire was there.

The California Mail Service—Contest of the Different Lines.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1859.

As the session draws to a close a good deal of anxiety is manifested in reference to the fate of the steam lines whose contracts expire in October, for carrying the mails to California. The Pacific Mail Company, who have most at stake, is in great trouble. The large sum for "black mail" paid to VANDERBILT, ($40,000 per month,) is used as an argument against them, and being more than they ask of the Government as a subsidy is a reason, and a strong one, why they should not receive anything more than the portage upon the mail matter carried in their ships, which would amount to about $300,000 for a semi-monthly service.

The application of this rule to the Tehuantepec Route would not be satisfactory, but as that is exclusively a Southern organization, Southern men like HUNTER, MASON, HAMMOND and others, who, upon principle, are consistent against protection, and committed to treat all interests alike, would oppose any subsidy that would bear the construction of special legislation to benefit even their own people. Dr. GWIN, the War-Horse of California, is opposed to all monopolies. His reasoning is severe upon steam interests, but there is force in his conclusions; he will oppose any concession from the Government beyond portage. The Postmaster-General, now a candidate for the Presidency, is very cautious in his movements; in conversation he favors all the lines, but to the public he will not advocate a different policy from Senator GWIN.

A mail line by sea will be kept up with California. If all by one route, the receipts from portages will be ample compensation for the service. As the California mail frequently weighs twenty-five to thirty tons, it is impossible to send it by any other transit than the Panama Railroad. The discussion of the claims of the different lines has convinced a majority of both Houses that it is better to let them work out their own salvation by the Government standing aside and having the whole service open to competition; this will insure the service being better done than by giving a large subsidy, which would certainly be paid to buy off some ambitious steamboat owner who might be disposed to run opposition.

Remonstrance against Changing our Divorce Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen with pain, from your yesterday's report of proceedings in our State Legislature, that a Mr. MORRIS has introduced a bill materially changing our law of Divorce, and assimilating it to the lax provisions which prevail in many of our sister States.

No subject of greater importance can be touched by our law-makers, for it lies at the foundation of the social state. Amidst a general laxity, or, at least, indifference, in regard to moral principles—wide-spread corruption in public affairs—the degradation of our judiciary—the feeble administration of the laws, and the bold contempt with which, in natural sequence, they are treated by the most profligate characters, and the subjection of everything that concerns the welfare, the stability and the honor of the country, to the whims and caprices of the moment, and the selfish purposes of political adventurers—it has been a solid ground of hope amid the gloomy reflections these things excite, that in this State, at least, we have thus far held on to the sanctity of the marriage bed, the basis of domestic virtue. Our law is founded on the inspired doctrine of Him who made man, and who best knows what becomes him. It recognizes the indissoluble nature of marriage, except for the breach of its mysterious and essential rite. This provision cannot be bettered. It rests on an elementary moral principle, and is bound up with the best instincts and affections of our nature; and it is moreover the most effective curb on licentiousness and unstable propensities. Throw open the door of divorce *a vinculo*, to family bickerings and fancied wrongs, and within one year there will be thousands striving *to enter*, who now do not think of it, and when the applications are by the weaker sex, they will be nearly sure of success.

It behooves the sober and reflecting classes of the community to bestir themselves on this subject. The most of our pernicious changes have been carried over the slumbers of the people. The earnest resistance of the sound sense of the community will effectually quell this foolish and meddling project. Let the respectable Press sound the alarm, and it will be done. VIGIL.

The Commencement of Work on the Isthmus Railway—Letter from Mr. Holcomb.

GRANBY, Conn., Sunday, Jan. 23, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article has recently appeared in *Harper's Magazine*, giving a description of the Panama Railroad, and alluding to the officers connected with that work during its construction. I will not quarrel with the writer for the oblivion to which I am consigned, for I would rather experience the "silence of neglect," than be "damn'd with faint praise"—a fate that has awaited some of my old comrades. Neither will I blame the writer for the numerous errors his account contains; for, as he says, he received his information from the Chief Engineer, Col. GEORGE M. TOTTEN, and from books and pamphlets submitted to his inspection; and he may have been intentionally misled in his statements.

In the name of justice and fair-play, however—having borne the burden and heat of the day—I must protest against others receiving credit for what I did, viz.: *the commencement of work on the Isthmus Railway.*

The Panama Railroad was not built by two or three men, as it would be inferred from reading the article alluded to. There is a long list of good and efficient officers who were engaged on that work.

I claim to have been the first Superintendent employed by the Panama Railroad Company—having a hand in building that *first house* at Aspinwall, and for a long time had charge of the construction of the Aspinwall division of the road. I *resigned* my office, on account of the inroad that a long residence in the tropics had made upon my health, and against the solicitations of the Chief Engineer.

Those who know of my connection with the Panama Railroad will get the impression, by reading the account published in *Harper's Magazine*, that I had not served the Company faithfully or with credit to myself. I will say, in explanation, that the probable cause of the unfairness with which I have been treated by the Chief Engineer, Col. TOTTEN, is a private difference with his brother.

I have no other charge to make against Col. TOTTEN; for during the six years I followed his fortunes in South America, up to the time of the difficulty referred to, which occurred after I left the Panama Railroad Company's employ, I received nothing but kindness at his hands. R. E. HOLCOMB.

Judson Starr, a lad of 15, has confessed setting fire to Judge Matson's barn, at Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday evening. The boy's father is a worthy man.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION AGAIN.

A Final Letter from Signor Mario.

We yield to the urgent request of Signor MARIO and print the following reply to the letter of Count KAZINSKI, which we published a few days since. We shall decline peremptorily any continuation of a controversy which has very little interest to the public at large.

TO COUNT LOUIS KAZINSKI.

SIR: For the sake of brevity, I will note but a few of the many blunders contained in your letter. The words

I. *"The insinuation that Charles Albert commenced this war for his own aggrandizement, is a pure invention of his enemies."*

The insinuator is CHARLES ALBERT himself; here is the document:

The Hon. R. Ambercromby to Viscount Palmerston:

"TURIN July 10, 1848.

This morning was communicated to me a letter written entirely by his Sardinian Majesty. In that letter, dated Roverbella, 7th inst. his Sardinian Majesty declares that he would accept propositions from Austria which gave the Adige for the Eastern frontier of this country, and which recognized the annexation to Piedmont of Lombardy and the Duchies of Parma and Modena."—Cor., part 3, p 63.

If CHARLES ALBERT fought for Italian independence, as you assert, would he have thus have consigned Venice to the Austrian for the sake of aggrandizing his own dominions by the annexation of Lombardy, Parma and Modena?

II. *"As for your authorities, it would be useless to question them; they are not authentic enough to prove your assertions, being entirely of a private nature, and the least to say factious, not even excepting the history of Farini, who is noted for his Red Republican principles, and hostile to any kind of monarchy."*

My chief authorities are the Blue Books containing the official correspondence between the British Government and its Consuls and Ambassadors in Italy in 1848–49, presented to both Houses of Commons by order of the Queen of England. These documents are public, and as I informed you in my last letter, my copies are entirely at your service. FARINI, so far from being a Republican, is the relentless enemy of Republicans, as every page of his book declares. In 1852, FARINI was a Piedmontese Minister, to-day he is a member of the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies; moreover, his seat is in the centre, and BROFFERIO, VALERIO, DE PRETIS, &c., and all the members of the left, are too liberal Monarchists for this *soi-disant* Republican.

III. *"The defeat of the Sardinian Army at Novara is the direct consequence of its demoralization, produced by emissaries of your political creed."*

Indeed! The Piedmontese Minister then in power, did not seem of your opinion. Chamber of Deputies, March 27, 1849. LANZA, (to-day a Piedmontese Minister,) asks—how it is that 80,000 Austrians defeated, in three days, 120,000 Piedmontese?—and declares that it must have been accomplished by treachery. "The infamous ones," he exclaimed, "they took the soldiers in their weak point. Here, gentlemen, is one of the notes found on a soldier. 'Soldiers, who do you imagine you are fighting for? The King is betrayed! The Republic is proclaimed at Turin.'" To this, PINELLI, Prime Minister, replies:

"It is just that the House and the entire nation should know the causes of these unhappy events, but I believe that the House will appreciate the necessity of these explanations being given in a private sitting. The Chambers will understand that if we have anything to blush for, it is better that our shame lie buried in the shade and not be shown publicly."

Would PINELLI have hidden those facts in the shade if the "shame" of which he spoke could by any artifice have been affixed to the Republican name? And why was the inquiry afterwards ordered by the Chamber into the causes of the catastrophe suffocated? Perhaps out of tenderness for the fair fame of those same Republicans whom the Piedmontese Government calumniates from morning to night.

IV. *All the faits d'armes fought by Italian volunteers as stated by you were Tuscans; and as to the engagement at Governolo, which you attribute to a legion from Parma and Modena, I, among the rest of the Piedmontese army, always counted that victory as a proof of the excellence of Piedmontese artillery.*

You, Sir, are at liberty to believe all the fables that you please, but your fables are not history. Volunteers from Parma and Modena, commanded by Major FONTANA and Captain LONGONI, fought at Governolo, and FONTANA's order to attack with the bayonet, obeyed by those volunteers, put the Austrians to flight. And the defenders of Vicenza, of Treviso, of the Alps, in short the 40,000 volunteers enumerated in my last letter, were they Tuscans? were they Piedmontese? Consult the said Blue Books, CARLO CATTANEO, MASSIMO D'AZELIO, Ex-Prime Minister of Piedmont, General BAVA, CARRANO, etc., if you are ignorant of these facts.

V. *It adds but little credit, to your assumed authority to cite Mariani as the author of the political military history of 1848, there being no such author.*

For your especial benefit I deposit the two volumes of the said MARIANI's history with the editor of the TIMES.

VI. *The defences of Venice and Rome do not belong to the war of independence of Italy as understood by Piedmont and a large number of Republicans; they are the fruits of a republican movement which developed itself in Italy after the declaration of a republic in France.*

Here is a very nest of blunders. First of all, Italy did not wait for the French Republic to revolt; she commenced her struggle against the King of Naples on the 12th January, 1848, thirty-seven days before the French Revolution. The accidental cause of the outburst of the revolution of Venice and Milan against the Austrians was the insurrection of Vienna a month after the French Revolution. The Roman Republic was proclaimed the 9th February, 1849, when the French Republic, proclaimed in 1848, had already fallen into the lap of reaction, when LOUIS BONAPARTE had been chosen President two months before. What then had the French Republic to do with the Republic of Rome and Venice? It sent an expedition to destroy the former, and succeeded. *Voila tout.* According to you, Republic and Independence are contradictory terms. What have you to say, then to the United States of America? What induced Rome and Venice? what induced the 33,000 volunteers from the other parts of Italy to spill their best blood combating the Austrians and the French, if it was not the independence of Italy? Do you suppose they did this for a gymnastic exercise?

VIII. *Among the new institutions granted by Victor Emanuel, which you say would require columns to enumerate, (?) you cite the law of Siccardi and the exile of the Archbishop Franzoni as alone enough to prove satisfactorily with what courage, good faith and firmness the Government and the Piedmontese people are advancing in constitutional reform.*

To these I add the third institution, the law on monasteries, which consists not in the confiscation of the possessions of the monks, but merely in a different distribution of these possessions among the different monasteries, thus leaving this ulcer, inherited from the middle ages, unhealed in the heart of Piedmont.

The *law of Siccardi* consists in subjecting the clergy to the penal code in common with other citizens, a law given in the last century to the Neapolitans by the Bourbons; to the Tuscans by PIETRO LEOPOLDO; to the Austrian Empire by JOSEPH II.! These are all the "institutions" that you or any one else can cite as granted by VICTOR EMANUEL, all his other acts have been one continued demolition of the Statute. True you call an "institution" the exile of the Archbishop FRANZONI. With this logic the stake of the Turk, the Pope's cavaletto, the Austrian's thrashing machine, BOMBA's cap of silence, the Czar's knout, are also *institutions which prove with what courage, good faith and firmness, the said Governments advance in constitutional reforms.*

FRANSZONI violated the laws of the State, therefore he ought to have been tried and condemned according to the laws of that State. The punishment of exile does not exist in the code of Piedmont, does not even exist in the Austrian code, therefore the exile of FRANSZONI was an act of despotism and of barbarity.

VIII. *The Italians expelled from Piedmont, without trial, as you assert, are criminals and other low specimens of humanity sent expressly by other Governments of the Peninsula into Piedmont for the purpose of discrediting this country, and here I assert once more that not a single political character has been expelled without a legal trial.*

Further on you admit that *Piedmont obliges its few enemies, the Red Republicans, to seek proselytes and sympathies in foreign lands.*

Thus you divide exiles into three categories, "*criminals and other low specimens of humanity*," "*political characters and Red Republicans.*" The first and the last are banished without trial; the second with trial. Will you produce the name of a single Italian banished from Piedmont in accordance with a sentence from the Tribunal? As I stated above, such a sentence would be illegal. It is true that from fifteen to twenty political exiles in Piedmont were tried for the attempt of the 29th June, in Genoa, 1857. All without exception were declared innocent by the Genoese Tribunal, and all without exception were banished from the State. Are these the trials to which you allude? To what higher grade of despotism could the Piedmontese Government attain? It first tried to send these patriots to the galleys, and, failing, sent them into a second exile.

And Governor MAESTRI, Governor GUERRIERI, General GARIBALDI, Col. SIRTORI, Colonel CAUCI, BIANCHI GIOVINI, ultra monarchists, &c., &c., &c., banished without trial—in which category do you place them? And the Hungarians given back to Austria to be shot. And the Advocate GAJANI—Ex-Deputy of the Roman Assembly—now resident in New-York, a man universally honored and respected here, is he a *criminal, a low specimen of humanity, or a Red Republican?* As I cannot from this distance call on the patrols named above to support my assertions, I refer you to GAJANI's *Roman Exile*, (which you can procure at SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co.'s, New-York.) Turn to page 448, and you will find these words:

"On the 6th of February, 1853, a revolutionary movement against the Austrians took place in Milan, but this movement, through many reasons not to be explained now, remained isolated; it was, therefore, easily suppressed by the Austrians, by means of an extensive and indiscriminate slaughter. I was suspected of having taken an active part in that movement, together with many other refugees living in Piedmont. There were no proofs, however, and no trial made against us; but we were despotically sent into exile, the limited space of twenty-four hours only being given us to leave the State."

If this desire for the expulsion of the Austrians from Italy constitutes a Red Republican, then indeed the Peninsula swarms with them, but Red Republicans in the common acceptance of the term do not exist in Italy. The Republicans there aspire after independence, national sovereignty, liberty of thought and conscience, hence the abolition of the Papacy, of domestic tyranny and the expulsion *of all* foreign rulers. It is with this end in view that they preach a national insurrection as the only means of salvation—that they own their faith boldly and suffer for it on the scaffold, in the galleys and in exile. They are Republicans because they consider a Republican Government as the most conformable to man's dignity, and because experience has proved that in Italy no monarchy is either willing or able to cancel the Papacy and expel the foreigners from Italy, and create a nation in their place. But that nation once emancipated the Republicans have no intention to force their creed upon it. Their Cuckoo song has ever been, Let the nation fight for the nation, and the nation once free must choose its own form of Government. This faith, and this alone, has been preached by MAZZINI, whom you call their leader during seven and twenty years. The Italian problem he writes like that of humanity is a problem of moral education. Italy wishes all her children to become progressively better. She venerates virtue and genius, not riches and brute force. She wishes for instructors, not masters, for the worship of Truth and not of falsehood or of chance. She believes, not in Popes and Kings, but in God and the people. God at the summit of the social edifice—the people, the universality of our brethren at the base. God the Father and educator—the people the progressive interpreter of his law; and in order that the people may exist it is necessary that they conquer, by action and self-sacrifice, the consciousness of their rights and duties. The battle by all: victory for all. Insurrection is the battle that alone can win existence as a nation. The country once free, from the Alps to the sea, the National Constituente assembled at Rome, the capital and sacred city of the nation, will proclaim the people's thought to Italy and the world, and God will bless his work."

This, Sir, is the programme of those in Italy whom you call Red Republicans. ALBERTO MARIO.

EAGLESWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 28.

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* Underlined are quotations from Count KAZINSKI's letter.

The Overland Mail Route—Letter from the Messenger of Butterfield & Co.'s Express.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a late number of the TIMES occurs the following statement concerning the time made by the Overland Mail in delivering the President's Message in California:

"The Salt Lake Mail courier left St. Joseph, Mo., on the 14th December, with the President's Message, and carried it through to Placerville, Cal., in seventeen days and eight hours, beating the Butterfield Express with the Message, two days and twelve hours."

Having performed a large part of the journey as messenger for Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & Co., in expressing the President's Message, I will state the facts. I was engaged to take charge of a large amount of gold and silver coin, horse shoes and nails, harness, men's clothing, and various other articles, to distribute as directed, between St. Louis and Tucson. These articles were gathered at St. Louis, and I was ready to start on Monday, the 6th of December last, at 9 o'clock A. M. Mr. S. M. ALLEN gave me a small bag containing the President's Message, and a line from Mr. BUTTERFIELD, directing me to take charge of it and the mail to the end of my journey.

I left St Louis as before stated, and in going across Missouri we found the roads very bad as far as Red River, there being deep mud a great portion of the way—the rivers and streams, as a general thing, full and overflowing their banks. [On my return these roads were dry and perfectly good.] We traveled along very well, considering the load, our animals being mostly prime four and six horse and mule teams, many of them as good as ever looked through a collar. Between Tipton and Tucson there are one hundred and ten stations for changing animals, varying in distance from seven to forty miles. I believe there are only three forty-mile drives from St. Louis to Tucson. At this point I delivered the mails and message, on Sunday, the 19th of December. It reached San Francisco on Friday, the 21th, at 3 o'clock A. M. On my return I stopped at every station. We had from four to seven passengers on our return trip. One of them, a very reliable gentleman from St. Louis, told me he was in San Francisco when the Message arrived by the Overland Butterfield Mail. He also told me that when he took the stage for St. Louis, on Monday, the 27th of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, neither the Northern line, nor the steamer from New-York, which had the Message, had arrived in the city, and they had no telegraphic news that they were coming. This passenger gave the same account to Mr. S. M. ALLEN.

The mails leave St. Louis and Memphis the same day, and intersect at Fort Smith, and are carried across the country, 2,745 miles, in about 23 days as a general thing. The greater part of the route is entirely uninhabited except by the employes of the Company. I regard it as the best natural road for its length in the world. It is true, there are some difficult places on the route—sand, mountains, river bottoms, &c. The superintendents, conductors, drivers and employes cannot be surpassed, if equaled for energy in the world; they do their utmost to make all who pass over the line comfortable and happy. The living is not quite as good as you would see at the St. Nicholas or the Astor House, but it is much better than many of the poorer classes have in the East or West. They have at all the stations bread, beef, bacon, venison, wild game of almost every kind, beans, and many other vegetables in abundance, and dried fruits of various kinds. The red skins have been rather troublesome by their depredations upon the stock in some places, but if properly schooled they will, most likely, do better in future. It should be borne in mind that on the 15th of August last there was not a stake driven toward the erection of the above stations. They are now comfortably furnished with food and furniture for employes and passengers, many of them elegantly so, considering the short time that has been afforded the Company for this purpose.

Yours respectfully, W. H. PARDEE.

Military Commutation and Exemption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES is respectfully requested to enlighten some of his aged readers on the subject of military commutation and exemption.

To-day a notice was left at my house, where I have lived for the last five years, that, if within five days I did not call at a specified place, my household furniture would be levied upon to pay certain military fines, and that no property would be exempt from execution, whereupon I repaired to a shanty on Sixth-avenue, nearly a mile above Union-square, and informed the incumbent of the judicial chair that I had been exempted for some years by age; that I had made the same statement years before in Elm-street, with the assurance that nothing more would be necessary. I asked them if anything was to pay; they said "No." To-day, however. I was informed that if I paid 75 cents to have my name registered, I would never be troubled again, but on asking for a receipt, to show in case of future need, it was refused, on the ground that it would not be necessary, as the name would be entered on the exempt list. At this juncture a gentleman, aged sixty-one, one of our most estimable and honored citizens, came in, stating a double exemption by age and by nine years' military service, and that he had before been promised that no further trouble would be given him. Scarcely had he made this statement when another of our prominent citizens entered, exempted also by age and *seven* years' military service, resident in the same house many years, having been assured, three several times before, that he would not be troubled again.

Are our citizens to be called from their business every year to go several miles up town, on such peremptory summons' as these, during the most valuable hours of the day? Ought I to have paid my seventy-five cents? And can no remedy be provided to rectify this nuisance? Very many pay the charge rather than have "trouble," and do not care to take the trouble to complain through the papers, and least of all to consult a lawyer, at the expense of five dollars, as to whether they should pay seventy-five cents. LEX ET JUS.

Access to the Central Park.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As there are a large number of visitors daily to the skating-pond in Central Park, who go by the way of the Third-avenue Railroad *via* Seventy-first-street, and as there is not at present a "decent" walk or way through said street to the Park, except by plowing ankle deep through worse than "Jersey mud," that "sticketh closer than a brother," allow me to suggest to the said Railroad Company, or any one else, to put on at once a line of wagons to run to the pond through Seventy-first-street and back to the line of the Third-avenue Railroad, or lay down plank on each side of the road, for those going and coming, and within the walls, plank or gravel, or anything dry to walk on to the ice. As it is now, it is really too bad to compel "*ladies, especially*," to *wade ankle deep* through this "rich mud" to reach the pond. Do, Mr. Editor, give this a place in your columns, and have something done, and that *immediately*, and you will receive the thanks of many ladies and a

CONSTANT READER AND SUBSCRIBER.

How to Improve the Broadway Pavement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sorry to see in yesterday's TIMES that the Aldermen of New-York are going to mutilate the best paved street in the world (I believe.) I will give a suggestion for making the pavement as good and safe footed for the horses as when first paved.

I would chisel half an inch or three-quarters from each stone, in the joint, on every row of stones running across the street, making a groove one inch or one and a half inches wide, and when there are cross streets I would groove it *both* ways, so that each stone should be cut on every side; there are more accidents occur at the cross-streets than any other place.

ECONOMY.

Street Reform Needed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish, through you, to call the attention of the Street Commissioner to the extremely bad condition of the sidewalk on Fifth-avenue and Broadway, west side, between Twenty-third and Twenth-fifth-streets. It has been for nearly two years obstructed, and occasionally rendered almost impassable. That has been the case, particularly during the last few months; the flagging has been taken away, leaving no alternative but to wade through the mud in wet weather. This should be immediately remedied.

Yours truly, H. C. C.

POLITICAL.—Among those who, it is stated, will almost certainly be present at the Virginia Whig State Convention, at Richmond, next week, are the Hon. John M. Botts, the Hon. William Ballard Preston, the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, the Hon. John S. Pendleton, the Hon. T. S. Flournoy, the Hon. James F. Strother, Robt. E. Scott, Alex. Boteler, Robt. Y. Conrad, James C. Bruce, Alexander Rives, Robt. Saunders, and William Seymour.

PERSONAL.

Lady Havelock writes to a lady friend in [illegible]: * * * * "The first intensity of that fearful bereavement which God saw fit to send me, has been in a measure modified and sanctified by His tender mercy, by the devotion of my loving and dutiful sons and daughters, and by the sympathy of my Queen and country. But greatly as I have been blessed and comforted under my afflictions, I never can sufficiently express how great a balm it has been to my wounded heart,—how very great an honor,—the mark of attention paid to the memory of my beloved husband by that great nation across the Atlantic! If I knew what body of sympathisers to address I would gladly and proudly offer them the grateful thanks of a sad and lonely heart,—and I could tell them with *honest truth* that not one word too much had been said in praise of him who has now received the crown which will never perish."

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, gives the following explanation of the report concerning the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon: "The news by the last steamer tells us that the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has had an offer of $10,000 to preach a certain number of nights in the Academy of Music in this City. The true state of the case is probably this: The Rev. Mr. Corey, of the Eighteenth-street Baptist Church is now in Europe. It was known before he left that it was his intention to induce Mr. Spurgeon to exchange pulpits with him, or at least to visit New-York and preach in the Academy of Music, and allow Mr. Corey to fill his place in the home field of the modern Whitfield. How many persons are concerned in this movement is unknown. But rumor has it that Mr. Corey is to fill the Academy of Music at so much per head, and to make up the round sum of $10,000 to pay the star preacher. Mr. Corey has had some experience as a speculator."

Wm. Lyon Mackenzie publishes a card to request all persons to refrain from contributing towards the proposed fund to purchase his homestead. He says, "Believing that about a period of three years is quite enough for those whose names have been for a long time displayed in the newspapers, as cash subscribers of $50 each and under, to a homestead or other donation, (to which certain persons asserted through a pamphlet early in 1856, I had a good claim,) but of whose subscriptions full $4,000 are still unpaid, and likely to remain so, I respectfully request that the several sums thus withheld may be considered as cancelled."

The Boston *Traveller* has an explanation of a paragraph published recently in its columns, viz: "A friend of one of our distinguished citizens, an allusion to whom in relation to proceedings instituted by him for divorce, was made several days since, and whose name has since been introduced into several other papers, assures us that the domestic troubles spoken of have not been caused by any connection with spiritualist theories, but one of long standing, and that the marriage has never been a happy one, the parties not having sufficient sympathy with each other.

Mr. Vaughan, Editor of the Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times*, is out in a card in his own defence, in reference to the recent fugitive Slave case. He says: "That I helped Charley Fisher to escape may be true—that I am rejoiced in his escape is certain. It is also equally true and certain that I am responsible for all that has appeared in the *Times* relative to the matter. If I have outraged any law let me suffer. If any individual feels aggrieved he can have all the satisfaction he desires."

There was a very pleasant gathering at Sturtevant Hall, East Boston, Feb. 3, of those who have composed the "Maverick Assemblies," from the years 1839 to 1859. The company numbered many of the older residents, who have seen an increase from a population of one or two hundred to nearly twenty thousand.

The new Board of Overseers of Harvard College has been chosen as follows: Josiah G. Abbott, of Lowell; Charles G. Davis, of Plymouth; P. B. Haughwaut, of Fall River; Alfred Hitchcock, of Fitchburg; Philip H. Sears, of Boston. Julius Rockwell, of Pittsfield, (short term,) to fill vacancy.

Bishop McIlvaine, (Episcopal,) of Ohio, writes from England to the people of his Diocese, that his malady is more deeply seated than he supposed. He will return in the steamer of Feb. 9, having derived considerable benefit from his tour.

The Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., of Chicago, came very near his death lately, by taking opium by mistake for another medicine. He laid insensible two or three days. The doctors say it will be some time before he will be able to go out again.

At New-Haven, the friends of the Rev. Dr. Dutton invaded his house with a surprise party during his absence, sent out for him, and presented him a valuable set of books, and his wife a sewing-machine.

The Committee of the Rev. Theodore Parker's Society have extended to Ralph Waldo Emerson a call to occupy the pulpit for the next six months, in the absence of Mr. Parker.

At Rochester, Mr. E. T. Huntington, late Superintendent of the Brick Church Sabbath School, has been presented a silver pitcher, the gift of the teachers.

A silver set of ten pieces, worth $1,500, has been prepared, in Baltimore, for presentation to Wendell Bellman, late Roadmaster of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Powers, the sculptor, has received an order for a colossal statue, in brass, of Bennett's "Mary Ann." It is to be ready on the 1st of April.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have appointed Professor Clark, of Amherst College, a member of the State Board of Agriculture.

President Hitchcock, of Amherst College, is improving in health, and strong hopes are entertained of his complete recovery.

The Rev. Dr. Perkins, Persian missionary, addressed the Sunday School Children of Toronto, at a celebration held last week.

The Brussells journals announce that Mr. Rarey is about to give a course of lessons in that city on his mode of breaking horses.

Arthur Napoleon, the little pianist, is performing in New-Haven.

The Marsh Troupe continue their performances at Savannah, notwithstanding the death of little Mary.

The Florences are playing in Savannah.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The latest news from the Florida Indians is given by the *Key of the Gulf*, of Jan. 22. Harry Randolph's party have gone into the Big Cypress to plant, but to return in about twenty days. Tiger Tail's party are at Arch Creek. These Indians frequently visit the settlers at Miami, are generally engaged in planting, and are perfectly friendly. On the 11th inst. Lieut. RANDOLPH saw at that place fifteen Indians—one man, and the rest women and children—who, immediately upon his landing, suddenly left for the Big Cypress. They seem to have a perfect horror of "brass buttons," and they say it is of no use to send officers or others to them for the purpose of inducing them to emigrate, for their desire is to become citizens, subject to the same laws and discipline as the whites, and they will faithfully perform their duty to the State, to society and to themselves; but, as to leaving their homes for the West, they emphatically assert that they will not go.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, noticing the arrest of resurrectionists, says:—"The principal business of 'body-snatching' in the city is done by the two men now in custody, and the third who escaped. The price which they receive for each 'subject' is from $12 to $18, although $15 is the sum generally paid. Out of this amount they usually pay $2 to the express driver who accompanies them, leaving the net profits of their labor at $13 for each body. We have good authority for saying that not less than one hundred bodies are dissected by the four Colleges each Winter, which, deducting the express hire, would leave a profit of $1,300 to be divided amongst the three resurrectionists—or about $433 to each man, for four months employment in this disreputable business."

Mr. Ganahl, United States Attorney for the District of Georgia, has made application through Mr. Connor, Attorney for the District of South Carolina, for an order for the arrest of Capt. Corrie, and his removal to Georgia for trial. The District Judge, Mr. Magarth, has decided that the offence of which he is charged was committed beyond the limits of the United States, and that the law provides in all offences so committed, that the offender shall be brought to trial in the District where he is first apprehended, or into which he may be first brought. He has, therefore, given order for his arrest, but not for his removal to Georgia.

A fugitive slave, named Charles Fisher, was rescued, Jan. 25, from the custody of the United States Marshal at Leavenworth, Kansas. He was claimed by a Mr. Hutchinson, of Kentucky. A writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out, and the door of the room in which the negro was confined was broken open by Deputy-Sheriff Boyle, who proceeded to serve the process. The man was taken to the house of Judge Gardner, a few miles from Leavenworth. An indignation meeting followed the rescue, at which strong Pro-Slavery speeches were made.

The Interior Department is in receipt of a letter from John H. Clark, Superintendent of the Commission to survey and establish the boundaries between the Territories of the United States. He says that the parallel, from which the survey commences, has been fixed approximately, and the party are now at work on the base line, and he hopes in a few weeks to be able to advise the Department of the establishment of the initial point and the tracing and marking of the boundary as far as it can be done from the valley of the Rio Grande.

A singular trial is going on at Springfield, Mass., based on the fact that 22 years ago a citizen of that county had a horse badly disfigured by some person who escaped detection. Recently, two old residents of that place having quarreled, one has charged the other with having done this mutilation in his presence, while both of them were young men, in 1837. Upon this, the owner of the horse has instituted a civil suit for damages against the person charged with the offence, and the latter has made a complaint for perjury against the accuser.

Colonel North, special mail agent, arrested a young man of 18, named Le Roy Gorden, at Greene, Chenango County, on Friday, Jan. 28, for robbing the mail. He was a stage driver on a cross-route through the place, and his thefts have extended over a period of four months past. The evidence was conclusive, and he confessed to having abstracted money from the mail-bag in his care to the amount of about $100, in some ten or fifteen parcels. He was taken to Syracuse, and committed.

The Chambersburg (Penn.) *Independent* says that the excitement attending the trial of the Funk brothers for the killing of John Osborn, and which ran to an extreme degree, culminated in that town on Sunday week. The evidence had been concluded the evening before, and nothing remained but the closing speeches of the counsel and the charge of the Judge. At the early hour appointed for the opening of Court on Sabbath morning, the expectant crowd pressed into the hall.

The value of goods paying duty, received at the port of Montreal, during 1858, was £2,260,838; of free goods, £635,179; total, £2,896,017. In 1857 the value of dutiable goods was £3,394,856; of free goods, £817,277; total £4,212,133. There was thus a falling off in the imports of 1858, as compared with 1857, of £1,316,116. The imports of 1857, however, were the largest ever reported for one year at the port of Montreal.

The Missouri Legislature has under advisement a bill for the expulsion of free negroes from that State within a year, or the alternative of their choosing masters and remaining as slaves. Petitions are circulating requesting the Legislature to prohibit the introduction of any more slaves into the State. There is a strong emancipation movement at work, and the conflicting parties seem to be struggling for the supremacy.

The Jackson City Coal Company, in Michigan, are working two mines with fair success. They have about 4,000 acres of coal lands under lease, and have already found seven different veins of coal thereon, ranging in thickness from two to six feet, consisting of several different varieties of Bituminous, and a very pure strata of Cannel coal—equal to that of the Breckinridge Mines of Kentucky.

The extensive Bolt Works of Plant's Manufacturing Company, at Plantsville, Conn., was burned Jan. 31. The fire was the work of an incendiary, as the buildings were on fire in three different places, seventy-five to two hundred feet apart. The loss is estimated to be near $100,000. Insured for only $65,000. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

All the ice companies between this City and Albany, have been busily engaged during the past few days in harvesting their crop for next Summer. The ice already gathered is of a quality much superior to that gathered last Winter, is clear and solid, and ranges from 10 to 20 inches in thickness. Most of the houses are already filled.

The Detroit *Tribune*, says that John Young, Esq., of Montreal, has purchased at Liverpool, 10,000 barrels superfine flour at 15s. per barrel, to be shipped to Quebec at 1s. 3d. freight, so that it will be put down at Quebec at a cost of only about $3 90 per barrel, exclusive of insurance. The above shipment is thought to be Oswego flour, which will thus have made two voyages across the Atlantic.

The author of the very pretty and extensively quoted poetical gem, "Over the River," which appeared originally in the Springfield *Republican*, is Miss Nancie A. W. Priest, of Hinsdale, N. H. She is a factory operative, and has had no advantages of education save those afforded by a district school. She deserves a better chance to court the muses.

White partridges from the North have appeared about Quebec, Canada, since the extreme cold weather. Their bill differs in shape from that of the brown partridge, and they are also very thickly feathered down the talons, like "bantams." The Indians say they are plentiful at the Saguenay, this Winter, but never before.

We learn that of the $27,000 it was proposed to raise in New-England in aid of Antioch College, all but *five thousand* dollars has been secured. There has been a number of donations of $1,000 each, and several of $500, and it is to be hoped that the whole sum required will soon be secured.

The steamer *Maple Leaf*, was sold at Charlotte, Lake Ontario, on Tuesday. She had been seized by the Sheriff, and was knocked down at $6,800. The first cost was $70,000, and the boat was in the best order. Such sacrifice is not much calculated to promote steamboat building on the Lakes.

The women cannot be kept off the ice, and we applaud them for it. Over a hundred young ladies were skating on the Hudson at Lansingburg on Wednesday. At New-Haven, also, two hundred were on the ice of Lake Saltonstall. No account is made of the male creatures.

A daughter of Levi Markel, of Romulus, Seneca County, was killed on Saturday week, by a hogshead of molasses rolling from a wagon, which struck the child on the head, tearing off a portion of the scalp and fracturing the skull. She survived her injuries but a few hours.

The family of James Rodgers, six in number were burned to death, Jan. 31, in Reserve Township, Pa., near Allegheny City. The husband came home at night intoxicated, went to sleep on a bench near the fire, fell over, and scattered the coals until the house was in flames.

The number of licensed omnibuses in the city of Cincinnati is 97, whose receipts are daily about $6 each, making an aggregate of $582 per day, paid in five cent sums for 'bus hire. Multiplying that sum by seven, and we have the average weekly receipts of $4,074, or $211,848 per year.

Wm. Prescott Hinds, of Philadelphia, deceased, left an estate valued at over a million of dollars. He gave a thousand dollars to his minister, eleven houses to his wife, fifteen houses to a married daughter, and an odd dozen or so to another, unmarried, to be held in trust until her majority.

The skating population of Hartford had a carnival on the ice a day or two ago. Five thousand persons were out, and the scene was enlivened by a skating race for $10 a side, between Messrs. Puffer and Hill; distance one mile, time three minutes, Puffer winner.

The Rev. John Long delivered a lecture on "Lager-Bier," at Lynchburg, Va., on Sunday last. He denounced the popular beverage, and affirmed that its excessive use had contributed in a great degree to the intellectual decay of the German race.

Scarlet fever is raging to an alarming extent in Eaton Village, Madison County. Within the past week there have been four or five deaths from it, and there are some 12 or 14 others now sick—new cases making their appearance almost daily.

The Worcester, Mass., *Spy* says that, according to the indications in that region, the fruit buds of the peach tree were very generally, if not universally, destroyed by the severe cold of January 10, to such extent that no crop of any account can be looked for

The Salem *Register* says that Mr. Kimball, keeper of the Salem Jail, has received a pardon for Mr. Spear, who has been confined about four years for robbing the Boston Post-office, with six years of his sentence unexpired.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Louisiana, by a Mr. St. Paul, o license gambling in the City of New-Orleans. The bill proposes to subsidize each establishment to the tune of $18,000 for the franchise.

During the year 1858 the number of whaleships which sailed from New-Bedford was sixty-five, at an average expense, with outfits, of $30,000, or about $2,000,000 in the aggregate.

Miss Smith says she will never marry a widower with a family, and for this reason—she is down on second-hand children.

The petition of Willard Clark, the New-Haven murderer, for release from prison, has been denied by the Superior Court at New-Haven.

In New-Bedford, last week, there were sales of 5,500 barrels of whale oil, at from 55 cents to 58 cents per gallon.

The Louisiana Lunatic Asylum has 137 inmates; 27 died last year.

OBITUARY.

Lemuel Shattuck, Esq., a well known statistician and historical writer of Massachusetts, recently died at Boston, in his sixty-sixth year. The deceased in 1818 organized at Detroit the first Sabbath School ever opened in the State of Michigan, and was its Superintendent four years. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, and was active in securing the organization of the American Statistical Association, and the New-England Historical Genealogical Society.

Mr. Seth Thomas, one of the first manufacturers of clocks in Connecticut, died at Plymouth Hollow, Conn., Jan. 29, at the age of 75. He had amassed a large fortune, but was always accustomed to employ himself at the work-bench. During the last panic his factories did not diminish work at all.

That well-known manufacturer of clocks, Seth Thomas, died at his residence in Naugatuck Valley, Ct., on the 28th ult. His clocks are used in every part of the world. The introduction of the manufacture into Connecticut is ascribed to him.

Stephen Elwell, aged 85, the oldest of the "[illegible] tribe" of Indians, died at Winstead, Conn., on Monday. The tribe resides in four huts, and the miserable remnant of the once-powerful Narragansetts.

[illegible] Condition and Alarming Prospects of the Democratic Party.

From the Richmond Examiner (Democratic.)

There are breakers ahead, however, more to be apprehended than any which we have thus far escaped, and upon which there seems to be a strong desire in certain quarters to wreck the National Democratic Party. The acquiescence of the people of the United States in the increase of the expenditures of the Government when the National Treasury was full to overflowing, and the country plethoric with prosperity in all its channels of trade and commerce, has led many unthinking politicians to believe that the terrible party cry of "Retrenchment and Reform" will never be heard again in this country. *No party, however strong, can withstand the accusation of having recklessly and extravagantly expended the public treasure.* Such a charge arouses the most violent prejudices of the people, and woe unto that political party against which it is directed. In 1840 it swept through the country like a tornado, hurled the Democratic Party from power, and tore almost every Democratic State from its moorings save old Virginia. Men did not stop to investigate the charges against us; they knew that the Treasury was empty, that we were borrowing money, and that the expenses of the Government had been increased during the Administration of MARTIN VAN BUREN, and they thrust VAN BUREN out of the White House. *We are now standing upon the brink of the very precipice from which* VAN BUREN *was hurled in* 1840. The Treasury is empty, our expenses are double the revenue of the Government, and we are borrowing from twenty to thirty millions of dollars to meet the existing deficit. The customs are yielding only $40,000,000 per annum, whilst the necessary expenditures of the Government are nearly $80,000,000. *Yet it is proposed by the Executive Department of the Government to select the present as an appropriate time for the creation of a national debt, which would render the very name of the National Democracy odious with the masses for the next quarter of a century.* To carry out the late Executive recommendations of an armed protectorate in Mexico would cost the country, it has been estimated, $100,000,000, besides the probability of another war with that country. To construct the Pacific Railroad desired by the President would cost certainly $150,000,000, while the purchase of Cuba, if accomplished at all at this time would cost $200,000,000. This would give us a grand total of $450,000,000 to pay the interest on, which would require the sum of $30,000,000, or about three-fourths of our present national revenue, and render it necessary for us to borrow annually some fifty or sixty millions to defray the expenses of the Government. *This would be a splendid legacy for the Administration to leave to a* [illegible] *country!* The [illegible] laws which the Federalists left to [illegible], the subsequent bequest of the Hartford Convention, would be trifles compared to the years of detestation which this sin would visit upon the National Democracy. With this national debt of $500,000,000, the interest upon which would absorb three-fourths of our national revenues, with what chance of success could we defend ourselves from a party charging down upon us with the cry of "Retrenchment and Reform?"

It is, therefore, the imperative duty of the Legislative Department of the Federal Government to commence in good earnest the work of retrenchment and reform by refusing to approve of measures which will lead to the establishment of a large national debt. It is equally the duty of the State-Rights Democracy *to oppose all attempts to increase the power of the Executive at the expense of the Legislative Department of the Government by giving to the President the absolute control of thirty millions of dollars*, and if the Senators and members of the House of Representatives desire to fortify themselves with irresistible arguments against the proposition of SLIDELL, they will find them more clearly presented and eloquently urged in Mr. BUCHANAN'S "Speech upon the Veto Power, in reply to HENRY CLAY" than in any other document which we can at this time call to mind. In that speech he warmly eulogizes ANDREW JACKSON for invariably and fearlessly exercising the veto power, when the Federal Whig Party desired to increase the power of the President, and, from the character of the speech, we feel assured that, should Senator JOHN SLIDELL'S "thirty-million short-cut to the Presidency in 1860" slip through Congress, the President will crush the said SLIDELL'S ridiculous aspirations, by dropping a "VETO" upon his bill. To show, therefore, that there is "a Democratic Party among us," Democratic Senators have only to treat the "Mexican Protectorate" and the "Slidell bill" precisely as they have just done the Gwin and Bigler abominations.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, FEB. 7.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 63, 69, 77, 94, 68, 44, 66, 82, 83, 100, 39, 41, 45, 46, 47.

SUPREME—*Circuit*.—Nos. 131, 21, 509, 461, 951, 41, 57, 35, 9, 143, 157, 159, 163, 171, 175, 185, 191, 193, 998.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 209, 371, 372, 267, 326, 321, 228, 229, 314, 323, 165, 146, 383, 384, 390, 398, 400, 401, 404, 405, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 417.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 243, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 257, 258, 260 to 263, 265, 266, 267. *Part II.*—105, 128, 144, 148, 149, 157, 173, 174, 182, 185, 202, 214, 235, 236, 239.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

Before Commissioner Bridgham.

THE DEBASED COIN.

Edward L. Kent, a refiner of the United States Assay Office, sworn—Witness examined the coin passed to Catharine Cleary, by cutting the edge and weighing it; it was found to weigh six grains less than a genuine coin; platina may have been introduced without altering its specific gravity; its value is only six dollars per ounce, while the value of gold is nearer $20; Lambkuhl's coin was five and a half grains short; it was not worn much, and could not have lost five and a half grains by friction; there appeared to be on the edges three strata in the metal introduced; Holster's coin was six grains short, and looked as if the edge had been cut out and another metal inserted. Mr. Reilly's nine coins were all from five to six grains short, and were debased coins.

Cross-examination—They are illegal because deficient in standard weight, and have been tampered with; they are also deficient in weight; they have the rim cut out and other metal inserted; the rim of the coin shows this; these false coins weigh 121 grains, while they should weigh 129; a good coin was found to weigh 126½, of 1856; one of the untrue coins of the same date weighed 121; the difference in the weight alone is insufficient to show how much the piece has been deteriorated in value.

Policeman Dilks asked to alter his testimony as regarded his conversation with Mrs. Hewett. Adjourned to Monday at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 5.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Henry Bruns vs. *Charlotte Bruns*.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Sarah E. Porter vs. *James C. Porter et al.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

Before Justice Clerke.

Henry P. North vs. *Chester Carpenter et al.*—The petition is addressed to Judge Ingraham, and, as the notice states that it will be presented to him, I cannot entertain it. It is not a proceeding under the code, and therefore must be presented to the Judge mentioned in the petition. Besides, the notice is for the 1st inst.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 5.

Before Justice Moncrief.

David Banks, Receiver of the East River Bank vs. *William Carney, &c.*—The premises in question are occupied by Compton, the tenant of John Carney. The tittle thereto is in the latter. An action was instituted to set aside the conveyance from the defendants to John Carney, and a decree made setting the same aside so far as the plaintiffs in that action are concerned. Other actions have been commenced with the same object, and are now pending. The Receiver should be left to pursue such right as he may possess, or as he may be advised in the premises.

The present application must be denied without costs.

Before Justice Hoffman.

The Bowery Bank vs. *John Lynch et. al.*—On defendant's giving security to pay the demand, and paying $10 cost of opposing motion, the judgment to be set aside, and the party let in to file his answer in five days from service of a copy of this order.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

David C. Lee vs. *Arnold Wood, et al.*—Case settled.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Mount.—This is a proceeding to settle the accounts of the administrator of the said estate. On the return of the citation certain of the next of kin of the deceased, (the brothers and sisters, and children of deceased brothers and sisters,) appeared and filed allegations, setting forth that some of the parties cited before the Surrogate were not born in lawful wedlock, but are illegitimate, and not entitled to any share in the distribution of the estate. This allegation is now at issue, and testimony is offered on behalf of the contestants in support of their exclusive claim to the estate. The circumstances now brought to light go back for a period of over forty years in England, and the records of the Parish Churches in different parts of England have been thoroughly overhauled by virtue of a commission issued by the Surrogate for the purpose of bringing to light the registration of the marriages, baptisms and births of the different parties figuring in this domestic drama. The case is still on. Charles Edwards, Esq., for administrator. John Cook, Esq., for claimants.

Matter of the estate of Dan. Brush.—The probate of the will in this case is opposed on the ground of undue influence exercised over the testator by his wife and son.

The will leaves the real estate to the wife for life, and directs it to be sold by his executors at her death, and the proceeds divided among his children then living. It gives her all the personal property, and appoints James Brush and Gilbert Nehrman executors. The will was executed in 1855, and the testator died in 1858.

The contestants show that the testator had an attack of paralysis about three months prior to the time of his making the will, which rendered him physically helpless and infirm of mind, and peculiarly liable to undue influence; and they charge that his wife and son exerted an improper influence and pressure to induce him to make this will. The case was commenced to-day with the examination of the nurse who attended him to prove this.

Geo. N. Bellows for executors; E. W. Stoughton for contestants.

In the matter of the Estate of Patrick Braden—This was an application for a re-sale of certain real estate sold by virtue of an order of the Surrogate about a year ago for the payment of the debts of the deceased. The executors made a return of their proceedings and asked for an order confirming the sale, which was opposed by the heirs at law on the ground that upon a re-sale more than ten per cent. in addition to the sum bid on said sale, exclusive of the expenses of a new sale, could be obtained for the property in question.

It appeared from the testimony taken that the sale was legally made and fairly conducted, and that unusual precautions had been taken by the Executors to obtain a fair price; but it also appeared that the sum bid on said sale was disproportionate to the value of the property, and that at least ten per cent. more than the bid exclusive of the expense of a new sale could be obtained, if the property were again offered at auction. The Surrogate thereupon refused to confirm the sale and that another sale be had. John H. McCunn and R. C. Fellows, for the purchaser. John H. White, for Executor. John E. Develin, for heirs-at-law.

Business of February Term.

Our Courts have a large amount of work marked out for February.

In the Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, the Stevens' murder trial is expected to come off. It is set down for the 14th.

The Supreme Court will also have three other branches in session. The General Term will be held by Justices ROOSEVELT, DAVIES and CLERKE. The Circuit by Justice SUTHERLAND, and the Chambers, Special Term, by Justice INGRAHAM. A number of important cases are awaiting argument on the General Term Calendar.

In the Common Pleas, Judges DALY and BRADY will hold parts first and second of the Trial Term. Judge HILTON will sit at Chambers.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 23 bbls. Ashes, 5,750 bbls. Flour, 10,600 bushels Corn, 6,806 bushels Oats, 4,679 bushels Malt, 1,199 pkgs. Provisions, and 390 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in lively request and are now quoted at $5 75 for Pots, and (nominally) $6 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection warehouse, this morning, 1,855 bbls., including 1,294 bbls. Pots, and 561 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 30 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $31 ℔ ton.

CANDLES—Adamantine have been more sought after, chiefly at from 20c.@22c. ℔ lb. Sperm and Tallow remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 1,700 bags Rio, part at 11c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been very lightly dealt in, sales having been confined to 500 bales at irregular prices, including some Middling Upland at 11⅞c. ℔ lb.

EARTHENWARE—About all the available supplies, in first hands, have been disposed of, prices closing buoyantly.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quiet for State and Western Flour, to-day. Holders are firm, but the inquiry is restricted. Regular dealers are purchasing reservedly. Speculators are less disposed to buy. Sales 7,000 bbls.

[illegible]	$4 00@ 4 65
[illegible]	5 20@ 5 30
[illegible]	5 75@ 6 00
[illegible] Western	5 20@ 5 35
[illegible]	5 50@ 5 60
[illegible] and Michigan	5 80@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 10@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 75@ 8 75

Canadian Flour is inactive at $6 35@$7 25 for low to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Southern continues in moderate demand at about previous rates; sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 10 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 15@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are worth $19 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is held with increased firmness, but it has been lightly dealt in, buyers being reluctant to pay asking prices. Sales 5,750 bushels, including ordinary white Western on private terms; very good red Western (Winter) at $1 37; Milwaukee Club at $1 22; and poor red Southern at $1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn has not varied much. The high prices claimed for old mixed Western check transactions therein. Sales have been reported of 18,500 bushels new at 80c.@ 81½c. for yellow Jersey and Southern; and 79c.@81c. for white do. and do., ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats are unaltered.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston 70 bales Bags at 9¾c., each, 3½ ℔ cent. off for cash; and small lots of Bagging at former rates. Stock there Feb. 1, 13,700 bales Bags, and 8 300 bales Bagging, against 16,500 bales Bags, and 22,500 bales Bagging Feb. 1, 1858.

HAY—Small sales of North River have been effected at 70c.@75c. to shippers, and 87½c.@95c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The regular demand is limited, and prices are unaltered. An invoice of Manila, to arrive here from Boston, has been purchased at 6⅜c. ℔ lb., 8 month's credit. The stock of Russian here has been reduced, by sales of 350 bales clean, to Government, on private terms. American has been sparingly dealt in at old figures. In Boston, Feb. 1, the stock included 13,000 bales Jute, and 680 bales Sunn, against 6,800 bales Jute, and 2,257 bales Sunn, Feb. 1, 1858.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in demand at $28 50@$30, ℔ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are quiet, here. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales have been made of 15,000 tons No. 1 Anthracite Pig, chiefly for Spring delivery, at $23@$23 50 per ton, now held higher.

LEAD—Holders ask full prices, but the inquiry is restricted.

LEATHER—The movements in Sole during the week, HULL & Co. refer to thus: "The demand has been steady throughout the week at unchanged prices. The sales are fully equal to the receipts, leaving a moderate supply on hand. Light and Middle Weights Orinoco are very scarce. Slaughter in rough continues in limited supply, with an active demand from the East. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter and salted Good Heavy, 28c.@32c.; Oak light, Southern, 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 28c.@31c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, Good all weights, 29c.@31c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 36c.@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 22½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 23½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 22½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Poor, all weights, 14c.@15c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Sales 200 bbls. New-Orleans at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin attracts less attention at languid prices. Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Small sales of Spirits Turpentine have been reported at 50c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in fair demand at 70c.@71c., mainly at 70c. ℔ gallon. No new important movements in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in request at, however easier prices. Sales 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $18 50@$18 60 for New Mess, here; $18 for Old Mess; $17@$17 25 for thin Mess; a price not ascertained for New Mess, deliverable in the Summer months; and $13 50@$13 62½ for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats sell pretty freely, including Hams at 8½c.@9½c.; and Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c., ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive at 8½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard is in good demand, chiefly for future delivery, at, however, drooping rates. Sales 2,100 bbls., in lots, mainly at 12¼c.@12½c., here, and an unascertained price for lots deliverable in March and April. Beef is salable and firm. The transactions comprise 325 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 75 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 75 for extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ℔ tc.; Beef Hams, $14@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in lively request at 9½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 350 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—A moderate inquiry prevails, and prices are unchanged. Stock in Boston Feb. 1, 20,800 bags, against 32,000 bags Feb. 1, 1858.

SEEDS—Clover is in demand, partly at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are quiet. In Philadelphia, 4,600 bushels Clover Seed have been disposed of, at from $6 75@$7 25 ℔ bushel. In Boston, the stock Feb. 1 comprised 80,000 bags and 27,000 pockets Calcutta Linseed, against 113,000 bags and 49,000 pockets de., to Feb. 1, 1858.

SKINS—Sales during the week, 29 bales Chagres Deer, at 40c.@42½c.; 10 bales Mexican do., at 40c.; 21 bales Southern and Western do., and 30 bales Creek Indian, on private terms; also, 10 bales Matamoras Goat, at 47c., the latter 3½ ℔ cent. off for cash.

SOAP—Sales 200 bales Castile, at 10⅝c.@10 ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, and sales have been made, to-day, of 1,100 hhds., including (mainly) New-Orleans at 7½c.@8⅜c., with Cuba and Porto Rico at 7c.@7¾c.; 60 hhds. Melado at 5¼c., with 3,600 bags Bahia, and 1,565 bags Calcutta on terms not disclosed.

TIN—Continues in good request at buoyant prices.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 29c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 150 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d.; 40 tcs. Rice at 17s. 6d.; 40 tons Bone on private terms; and, by steamer, 50 tcs. Clover Seed at 30s. For London, 600 bbls. Resin on private terms, and 25 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a ship from New-Orleans to Liverpool, 3,500 bales Cotton, at ⅜c.; a Sardinian brig, 286 tons, from Carribean Sea to London, Guano, $10 ℔ ton; a ship, 600 tons, from Charleston, to a port on the continent, between Havre and Hamburg, Cotton ¾c., or if to Cronstadt ⅞c.; a brig from Machias to Trinidad, Cuba, and back to New-York, Sugar 42½c., and Molasses $3 25; a brig, 200 tons, from Zaza to New-York, 38c. and $3; a bark, a brig and a schooner, to south side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a schooner, 200 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, 40c. and $3; a brig, 180 tons, to north side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a brig, 300 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Matanzas, Lumber, $9 and a bark, 375 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, on private terms.

BALLS.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BALL,
IN AID OF THE
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
Under the auspices of the GRAND LODGE of the State of New-York, will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1859.

The great object of the Fund to which the proceeds of this Ball are to be devoted, is the establishment of an Asylum for the aged Brethren and the Widows and Orphans of this Masonic Jurisdiction; where every worthy one may find a refuge as a right and assist in supporting themselves by useful and profitable employment, according to their physical, mental or educational ability, without the degradation of dependence on any public charity or public institution.

The Fund was commenced a few years ago, in a private way, by the contribution of a single dollar; it now amounts to more than $25,000; and by the vigorous and united efforts of the Fraternity of this State, may be increased, in a very few years, to such amount as to justify the Trustees in carrying out the design of its original projectors.

The celebrated GERMANIA SOCIETY, of Fifty First-Class Performers, is engaged as the Orchestra for this occasion, and the distinguished Conductor,
Mr. CARL BERGMANN,
has expressly composed a GRAND MASONIC MARCH, to be played under his direction on the entrance and reception of the M. W. GRAND LODGE of the State of New-York.

TICKETS, $2 each, to admit a gentleman and ladies. To be had at the Grand Secretary's office, Music Stores, Hotels, and of the following Committee:

A. H. Drummond,
E. P. Breed,
John J. Crane,
John G. Beck,
Adam Weber,
J. P. Roberts,
N. Peck,
Arthur F. Tate,
Joseph M. Marsh,
Thos. Forsythe,
Wm. Gurney,
Henry F. Pelton,
Wm. Rockwell,
James F. Hall,
A. Massabo,
John Mathews,
Julian Allen,
Jos. Richardson,
Mor. J. Bennett,
Isaac Phillips,
Wm. Black,
T. C. Luxbury,
Wm. A. Godfrey,
Chas. S. Westcott,
A. P. Moriarty,
Daniel Sickels,
Henry C. Watson,
Daniel Godwin,
Wm. H. Boyd,
Lionel Jacobs,
John J. Crane,
Theos. Pratt,
Jas. M. Austin,
Chas. L. Church,
Jas W. Powell,
Wm. Arnoux,
Joseph Wright,
John W. Simons,
Thos. S. Pope,
C. B. Burkhardt,
H. W. Karn,
Alex. Proudfoot,
Geo. E. Mendum,
Henry H. Cowan,
Pierre L. Pierce,
H. W. Turner,
Jos. D. Stewart,
Amos Benton,
C. D. Brown,
W. S. Pinckney,
Henry F. Philips,
Robert D. Holmes,
Chas F. Newton,
Thos. R. Turnbull,
Joseph G. Hill,
Wm. Clegg,
Henry Schweich,
J. S. Crankshaw,
Alex. H. Colton,
Jas. C. Harit,
S. L. Woodford,
W. P. Barstow,
A. J. McGinness,
Christ. Moescher,
Wm. Bowne,
Geo. H. Raymond,
L. B. Pert,
Wm. T. Anderson,
P. Eakof,
Lewis Hurst,
S. H. Willis,
Moses Wilkins,
J. Tatter,
Jno. E. Johnson,
Andres Cassard,
Wm. M. Gambling,
Wm. Tracy,
Jos. Hilton,
Jas. M. Fuller,
A. Fouque,
David Cochran,
Wm. C. Bradley,
W. J. Scott,
Henry Oltmans,
D. A. D'Ancona,
Thos S. Sommers,
J. F. Compton,
John G. Fielding,
G. W. Walgrove,
John Carleton,
John J. Gorman,
Thomas Abbott,
Philip Pritchard,
A. C. Jewell,
G. T. Dollinger,
Philip W. Frank,
Chas. Toellner,
Edward Pell,
S. W. Chambers,
G. R. Cornell,
Sewel Fisk,
Jas. Mulligan,
J. T. Couenhoven,
E. M. Evans,
Chas. F. Bauer,
Isaiah Rynders,
Oscar Coles,
D. T. Walden,
Sam. T. Scarlett,
Samuel C. Swartz,
Thos. Keesing,
Wm. F. Seaman,
Barron Davis,
E. O. Jenkins,
Walter T. Marvin,
Geo. R. Nicholl,
Theo. Miner,
Jas. Mowatt,
Wm. H. King,
Philip Merkle,
John Algae,
Wm. Prankard,
Chas. M. Foster,
Wm. G. Ames,
Wm. H. Thompson,
Edwin Ferguson,
Jas. Rosbotham,
Thos. Bannan,
Thos. H. Smith.

JAMES HERRING, Chairman.
ROBERT MACOY, Secretary.

BALL OF COLUMBIAN ENGINE COMPANY No. 14, at the City Assembly Rooms THIS EVENING, Feb. 7. Coaches will let down their company with their horses' heads toward Canal-st., and take them up in reverse order. By order of the Police.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer at retail,
On MONDAY, Feb. 7,
An immense stock of staple Dry Goods, which they will sell at unusually low prices,
consisting in part of
SUPER. BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS TOWELINGS, and SHEETINGS.
Also,
JACONETS, CAMBRICS, SWISS and MULL MUSLINS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.
150 cases COTTON SHEETING and SHIRTINGS, at manufacturers' prices.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.,
are now offering at retail,
A LARGE STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Imported for Spring Sales.

481 BROADWAY.
Important to Housekeepers.
G. M. BODINE
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 7,
One of the largest stocks of
Housekeeping Goods
In the City, at unusually low prices.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE,
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 7,
Great bargains in Black Silks.
100 pieces of Bayadere Black at 10s., worth 14s.
100 two-flounced Black Silk Robes at $30 each.
Also, plain Black from $1 to $3 per yard.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 7,
450 pieces of Spring Silks,
in medium colors.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE,
Just received per Steamer,
10,000 yards of Bayadere Victoria Cloth,
at 31 cents per yard,
Worth 4s. 6d.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE,
Real Paris Embroideries.
5,000 French needle-worked sets from $1 50 to $10.
also,
10,000 needle-worked Collars,
from 5 cents to $5.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE,
1,000 dozen Richardson's Irish Linen Napkins,
at $1 25 per dozen,
worth $2.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
400 dozen of Richardson's Irish Linen Hdkfs.;
at $1 50 per dozen,
Worth $2 50.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

MOURNING GOODS.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE.
GOODS SELLING AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO PURCHASERS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE SOLD OUT,
TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 579 BROADWAY.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTEL-KEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have opened
1,000 pieces 5-4 Linen Sheetings, 25 cents per yard.
500 pieces Extra Heavy Cotton Utica Sheeting, 28 cents per yard.
1,500 pieces Fine American Long Cloth, yard wide, 10 cents per yard.
600 pieces Dimity, 12½ cents per yard.
500 pieces Brilliantes, 12½ cents per yard.
400 pieces Cambric Muslin, 15 cents per yard.
5,000 dozen Towels, Napkins, &c., &c.
Irish Linens, Damasks, Table and Piano Covers, Blankets, Counterpanes, Plain and Checked Muslins, &c., With every article in the housekeeping line, imported expressly for the opening of their Spring Trade.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SPRING SILKS!
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, Feb. 7,
A large assortment of
NEW SPRING SILKS, (by the yard.)
Also, new and elegant designs in
TWO-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.

INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Feb. 7, the largest and most attractive stock of REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS ever exhibited in this country, purchased in London at the last great auction sale.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Feb. 7,
A complete assortment of
BRUSSELS LACE GOODS, PARIS EMBROIDERIES, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
Including the latest novelties.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, Feb. 7,
A large variety of Spring Dress Goods.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SELLING OFF TO REMOVE.
NOW IS YOUR TIME FOR BARGAINS.
The stock must be sold, as I am about to
REMOVE TO GRAND-ST.
I shall commence my closing-out sale on Monday morning, Feb. 7, and can assure the public that the entire stock will be disposed of at any sacrifice.
The assortment is large, and consists of
MERINOS AND CASSIMERES,
DE LAINES, DRESS GOODS AND SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, LINENS AND TOWELINGS.
Sale to continue for two weeks only.
No. 43 Catharine-st., corner of Madison.

HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY.
NO. 54 BROADWAY.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
Call and convince yourself.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
150 pieces of new and elegant light silks for evening and street dresses will be opened on Monday, Feb. 7; also, a job lot, about 1,800 yards, some of which are slightly damaged, at the following extremely low prices, viz: 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d. and 6s., about half the original cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
Would call attention to a very large stock of French cambric embroidered bands, choice patterns, at just one-half the price, 1½ yards long; also, a large stock of Valenciennes edgings at 1s. per yard by the piece. Inspection will be sufficient.
RICHMOND,
No. 587 Broadway.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL.—A NEW collection of choice Hymns and Tunes, original and standard, carefully and simply arranged as Solos, Duets, Trios Semi Choruses and Choruses, and for Organ, Melodeon or Piano. This Book contains nearly two hundred Hymns and Tunes, and is one of the best collections for Sabbath Schools ever issued. Price 12 cents each, $8 per hundred; beautifully bound, price 20 cents, or $15 per hundred. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self adjusting bustle, made without sewing. $1 31; 14 springs $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring for $8 per dozen; 12-spring $11, and 14 spring for $15.
C. L. HARDING,
Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.
N. B.—No connection with the next store.

VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS now receiving from ship *Lorenzo*, in new patterns, Crossley's make, for sale at low prices at retail by
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st. and No. 31 Howard-st.,
Six doors East of Broadway.

BRUSSELS CARPETS, (NOT TAPESTRIES,) now receiving from ships *Escort* and *Great Western*, comprising a variety of patterns, at last year's prices.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal and 31 Howard-st.,
6 doors east of Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.
MASON BROTHERS have in preparation a series of Histories of
THE MONARCHIES OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE.
By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT,
Author of "History of Napoleon Bonaparte," "French Revolution of 1789," &c.

The plan and method of these books are novel, and eminently adapted to enhance their permanent value, as well as their immediate attractiveness. The sovereign and court are necessarily the centre about which the popular life revolves. So that while the selection of REIGNING DYNASTIES, as the main topic, gives clearness to the narrative, it also links together the minuter occurrences of national progress. The directness of biography is added to the fullness of history. The series will comprise five or more volumes, each of which will be complete, and independent of the others.

To the preëminent qualifications of Mr. Abbott for such a task, the publishers feel it unnecessary to allude. His own words, in the preface to the first volume, may, however, be quoted:

"The studies of the author of this work, for the last ten years, in writing the 'History of Napoleon Bonaparte' and the 'French Revolution of 1789,' have necessarily made him quite familiar with the monarchies of Europe. He has met with so much that was strange and romantic in their career, that he has been interested to undertake, as it were, a biography of the Monarchies of Continental Europe, their birth, education, exploits, and present condition. He has commenced with Austria."

On the 19th of February, we shall publish
THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA:
ITS RISE AND PRESENT POWER.
By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.
One vol., crown 8vo. Cloth. Price, $1 50.

"There are abundant materials for this work. The life of Austria embraces all that is wild and wonderful in history—her early struggles for aggrandizement—the fierce strife with the Turks, as wave after wave of Moslem invasion rolled up the Danube—the long conflict and bloody persecutions of the Reformation—the thirty years' religious war—the meteoric career of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII., shooting athwart the lurid storms of battle—the intrigues of Popes—the enormous pride, power and encroachments of Louis XIV.—the warfare of the Spanish succession, and the Polish dismemberment—all these events combine in a sublime tragedy which fiction may in vain attempt to parallel."—*Author's Preface.*

The next volume, containing
THE EMPIRE OF RUSSIA,
will follow in the Summer, to be succeeded by SPAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY, etc., each in a volume of between 500 and 600 pages, crown 8vo., cloth, at the uniform price of $1 50. The series will be of elegant appearance, and in durable and convenient style.

The publishers confidently promise these new works of Mr. Abbott, as presenting history in a fresher, livelier and more effective manner than the majority of similar books, and believe they will prove an indispensable addition to Family, School and Social Libraries.
MASON BROTHERS, Publishers,
No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

VALENTINES.
The handsomest Valentines in this City are made at STRONG'S, No. 98 Nassau-st.

WRECKS AND RESCUES
Illustrated. Just published by the Am. Female Guardian Soc., price 75c., gilt $1. Sold by booksellers, and at the office of the *Advocate and Guardian*, 29 East 29th-st., New-York. Profits devoted to the Home for the Friendless.

VALENTINES.
100 per cent. can be saved by purchasing of STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

THE MORPHY AND ANDERSSEN CONTEST.—THE CHESS MONTHLY for February is now ready. Contains eight extra pages and the whole of the Games in the match between Paul Morphy and Anderssen, with very full notes. Three dollars a year; 25 cents a number. W. MILLER, No. 49 Nassau-st.

VALENTINES.
Don't fail to visit STRONG'S, No. 98 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 16, 1858, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., through P. R. WILKINS, auctioneer, at No. 6 Pine-st., the following uncollected assets, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, and property of every kind, of said the Knickerbocker Savings Institution:

LOT No. 1.—Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $10. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by George H. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $126. Check drawn by W. Hodgkinson on Knickerbocker Bank, $30.

No. 2.—Balance of check drawn by S. B. Howe on Knickerbocker Bank, to order of Anson Willis, and indorsed by him, without recourse, $407.

No. 3.—Note made by Anson Willis, dated Aug. 3, 1854, two months, $200.

No. 4.—Judgment against Mark Cornell, dated March 9, 1855, $1,674 74.

No. 5.—Judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,024 40; and certificates of 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 6.—Balance of judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,540 79.

No. 7.—Judgment against Wm. P. Dixon, dated Nov. 14, 1855, $7,886 64; and certificates for 312 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 8.—Judgment against John D. Moriarty, dated June 25, 1855, $1,207 45.

No. 9.—Judgment against Edmund A. Pearce, dated April 18, 1855, $275 48; and his interest in 10 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 10.—Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Oct. 12, 1855, $2,134 39. Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $87 79; and his interest in 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 11.—Judgment against Samuel W. Andrews, dated May 8, 1855, $516 97; and his interest in 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 12.—Judgment against M. Hopper Mott, dated Nov. 27, 1856, $12,287 66; and his interest in 450 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 13.—Judgment against R. C. Kemp, dated April 18, 1855, $1,039 31; and his interest in 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.

No. 14.—Judgment against James and Mary A. Flay, dated May 26, 1857, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $362 67.

No. 15.—Judgment against George D. Areson and James Traphagen, dated Jan. 28, 1859, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $1,540 50.

No. 16.—Balance of note made by Joseph Boughton, dated June 14, 1854, $371 21.

No. 17.—Balance of note made by Wm. O. Kent, dated Oct. 30, 1852, $4,022 01.

No. 18.—Balance of note made by Jacob Dubois, dated Dec. 31, 1853, $648 58; and certificates for 60 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 19.—Note of Hester Ann Shannon, dated Feb. 6, 1854, $1,700; and certificates for 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 20.—Note of D. S. Purdy, dated Sept. 14, 1853, $250; and certificates for 12 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 21.—Balance of note made by Moriarty & Campbell, dated May 2, 1853, $190.

No. 22.—Balance of note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Feb. 8, 1853, $5,555 33.

No. 23.—Note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Aug. 11, 1853, $10,000; and certificates for 440 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 24.—Note made by E. & S. Lyman, dated March 18, 1853, $1,700; and certificates for 75 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 25.—Balance of note made by H. C. Bolster, dated May 10, 1853, $174 96.

No. 26.—Balance of note made by Edward P. Crane, dated Oct. 13, 1853, $388 90; and certificates for 20 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.

No. 27.—Bond and mortgage, made by Isaac Wilson, on property in Williamsburg, L. I., on north side of Boerum-st., 100 feet west from Leonard-st., $300.

No 28.—Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, $1,630 47.

SALE OF SALMON FISHERIES IN LOWER CANADA.—Notice is hereby given, that tenders will be received at this office until noon of Tuesday, March 15, 1859, for Five Years' Lease of the Exclusive Rights of Salmon and Sea Trout Fishery, upon the undermentioned rivers of Lower Canada:

The rivers Musquarro, Great Natashquan, Little Natashquan, Moisic, Sainte Marguerite, (en bas,) Pentecost, Trinity, Goodbout, Laval, Escoumain, and Sainte Marguerite, (Saguenay,) being disposable severally as Estuary and Fluviatile Holdings—the former limit bordered seawards by low water mark, and riverwards not to exceed the line of high water, including one mile of frontage on each side, together with use of whatever buildings thereat may belong to the Crown; also permission to appropriate all necessary timber and fuel; the latter, or Fluvial Division, to consist of the whole course of stream upwards from its confluence with tidal waters.

The rivers English, Bersimis, Jeremie, Colombier, Blanche, Sault de Cochon, Grande Bergeronne, Petite Bergeronne, Little Saguenay, St. Johns, (en haut,) and Black or Salmon, to be respectively inseparable as regards the estuary and inner characters, but a like frontage and all other similar privileges inclusive.

Any lessee, at the expiry of said period, may obtain a renewal of lease for other four years then next ensuing, on such terms as shall be at that time determined by the Governor-General in Council.

Leases of the Moisic, Goodbout, Bersimis, and Jeremie, will be made subject to the occupancy by the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company of the tenements now in their possession until the termination of their lease of "The King's Posts" on the 15th November, 1859.

Tenders, sealed and indorsed "Tender for Fisheries," to be addressed to the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, should specify:

1. For which of the aforesaid rivers, and whether for *either* or *both* of the holdings.
2. The annual rent proposed for *both*, or for *either* limit, separately.
3. The names, &c., of two good securities resident in Canada for due fulfillment of the conditions of such contract.

The rent will become payable half-yearly.

For further particulars application to be made to this Department, or to the Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada, at Quebec.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, Dec. 13, 1858.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. }

CORPORATION PROPERTY TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The cellars connected with the several public Markets of the City, and also sundry lots, tenements, and buildings, belonging to the City, will be leased at public auction, at the City Hall, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next.

Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
FEB. 1, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Lands and Places, to whom was referred a resolution offered by Alderman F. J. I. Boole, in relation to the best method of properly regulating and putting in order the public place known as Tompkins Parade Ground, and also the propriety of the removal of the fountain therein, will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, P.M.

All parties who reside in the above neighborhood are respectfully requested to appear before said Committee and give their views on the propriety of the proposed improvements.

F. I. A. BOOLE, }
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } Committee on Lands and Places, of the Board of Aldermen.
JAMES OWENS, }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., instead of Thursday, the 3d, on account of the absence of two members of that Committee. THOMAS STEPHENS,
Chairman of the Committee on Assessments.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of giving parties interested a final hearing in the matter of removing the telegraph poles, and also the improvement of the Russ pavement.
F. I. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
JOHN LYNES,
Committee on Streets Board of Aldermen.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8, City Hall. All parties having business before said Committee will be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notice.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, }
T. W. ADAMS, } Committee on Finance.
JAMES OWENS, }

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FRANCES SCHMOZART,
MONTHLY NURSE.
Dr. ARNOLD'S, Yonkers, to whom she refers.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE and competent young women, one as cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread and plain pastry, is neat and economical in her duties; the other as chambermaid and waitress, will assist in washing and ironing. No objection to the country; would prefer Staten Island. They are highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; does part of the washing and ironing; wages $8 to $10; also, a regular chambermaid and waitress or regular chambermaid; call at No. 216 East 23d-st. for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable woman, with undoubted City reference, as cook, washer and ironer; will be found competent, neat, economical, efficient and trusty; a person who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation. Ladies in want of a first-class servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress; also by four nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable middle-aged woman; understands all kinds of good plain cooking, washes and irons well; is a person of good moral character, and steady habits. Has reference from first families in this country and Europe. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—GOOD FRENCH AND German and every other kind of servants, male and female, can always be had at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A very superior German cook can be seen at the office on Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK IN a private family, who understands baking and pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing of a small family; no objection to the country; good reference given; call at No. 163 Prince-st., corner of Houston-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMIly by a very competent person as first class laundress or chambermaid and fine washing. Best of City reference; can be seen till engaged at No. 173 East 12th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant women situations; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 141 3d-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and good plain sewer, or to take the charge of a baby. Best of City reference given from her last place. Call or address No. 226 10th-av., near 25th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress. Address or call at No. 86 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

A LADY, THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with public business, desires an engagement to attend an office for servants; will work for a small remuneration, and throw over to those who employ her the entire interest in her present business, established ten years. Address, in real name, M. G., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY WISHES a situation as companion or attendant on an elderly or invalid lady, as seamstress, or would take charge of a widower's family. Can have the best of City reference. The country preferred. Address SARAH, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, for two days.

MALES.

$50.—A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE THIS amount to any one who will assist him to obtain a situation as Bank Messenger, Inspector, Insurance Company Collector, out-door agent, or in any capacity that requires activity, honesty and integrity. I can give the very best of reference, and security for the faithful performance of duty. Address Mr. WHITING, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT Swiss middle-aged man, who understands farming, gardening, carpenter's and mason work, whose capacities would render him very useful in any country place. Address notes to R. T., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED BOY of light complexion, 17 years old, as waiter in a private family. Apply at No. 17 Rutgers-place.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, OR ONE WHO IS competent to get up children's clothing; to a person of talent and experience there is a desirable first-class situation now open. Address CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, Box No. 155 *Times* Office, which will be attended to immediately.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOman, to take the charge of two small children and make herself agreeable and useful in a private family; must be an active and healthy woman—one who can give good reference as to character and qualifications. Address J. B. C., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE, to go in the country; she must be fully competent to take charge of an infant, and have the best recommendations. To a suitable person good wages will be given. Apply between 11 and 1 P. M., at No. 53 Bond-st.

WANTED—A FARMER AND HIS WIFE, WITHout children; he must understand his business and be a thorough worker. Address Box No. 494 Post-office, with references.

WANTED—12 TO 15 STONE MASONS. INQUIRE of JOHN WEBER, No. 111 8th-st., St Mark's-place.

WANTED—COMPOSITORS. SEVERAL GOOD Book-Compositors can find employment at No. 377 Broadway.

TO PRINTERS.—A GOOD JOB COMPOSITOR can find constant employment and good pay at ISAAC J. OLIVER'S, No. 32 Beekman-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT boy, about 15 years old, in a real estate brokerage office; salary the first year $75. Address, in his own hand, ENERGY, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.
Mr. DE CORDOVA, having been honored by numerous friends with a request to repeat his course of lectures for 1859 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give
ONE NEW LECTURE
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., as follows:
On *Money* on THURSDAY, Feb. 3.
On *The Arabian Nights*, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10.
On *Fun, Seriously Considered*, THURSDAY, Feb. 17.
Tickets for the Course $1; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Aaron Burr. The Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN will deliver the first of the Popular series of Lectures—an oration on the Life and Character of Aaron Burr—at the Academy of Music, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.
A rich intellectual entertainment may be expected.
Tickets 25 cents, admitting to all parts of the house. For sale at the music and bookstores and door. Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PROFESSOR MITCHEL IN BROOKLYN.—Four Astronomical Lectures will be delivered by Prof. MITCHEL, in Brooklyn, viz: on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 9th; FRIDAY, the 11th; MONDAY, the 14th, and THURSDAY, the 17th inst. Tickets for the course, $1; tickets for schools, for the course, 75 cents; tickets for a single lecture, 50 cents. For sale at Fougera's, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts.; Peter's, corner of Montague and Hicks sts.; Swain's bookstore, No. 210 Fulton-st.; Rose's, No. 148 Atlantic-st.; at the Packer Institute, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn; at J. Ripley's, No. 68 Pine-st., and A. S. Barnes, corner of Dutch and Fulton sts., New-York, also at the door. No tickets will be sold at the door after all the seats are occupied by the course tickets.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY LECTURE.—HERMAN MELVILLE, Esq., author of Typee, Omoo &c., will deliver the fourth lecture of the series in the Hall of the Library, 2d av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*South Sea Islands.* Tickets 50 cents. May be obtained of E. J. Brown & Co., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Hegeman's drug store, Everett House, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500. E. J. BROWN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

THE ORATOREON LECTURES AND EXHIBITION.—*Man and Nature—Their Science and Philosophy.* By S. BESWICK and C. P. BRONSON. Begins TO-NIGHT, in Cooper Institute, second floor, at 7½ o'clock, and continues every other night, illustrated by an extensive apparatus (making all things visible) and readings and recitations. Admission 25 cents; 2 ladies and a gentleman, 50 cents. School for Elocution, Music and Oratory, now open.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.—DR. DE HASS' third lecture, under the auspices of the Ethnological Society, will be delivered in the Hall of the Historical Library, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8. Subject—*Contents of the Mounds; Relics of Ancient Art, showing the Taste, Skill and Advancement of the Mound Builders.* Tickets to be had at the usual places and at the door.

HUDSON LITERARY UNION.—LECTURE by the Rev. DONALD C. MCLAREN, D. D., of the United P. Church, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, near Grove-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Deluge as a Cause of Geological Change.* Admission 10 cents.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—Lecture by GEO. WM. BOYD. Subject—*The False in American Life*, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

LADIES' PERIODICAL GIRDLES.—CALL at No. 325 Broadway, up stairs, where you will be waited upon by a saleswoman only.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATILDA HERON—HIAWATHA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OR FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GRAND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK—OCEAN CHILD—TOODLES.

BOWERY THEATRE—FEMALE FORTY THIEVES—FORTUNE'S FROLIC—YANKEE JACK.

BROADWAY THEATRE—IVANHOE—BLUEBEARD.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

LYRIQUE HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY—MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS—BURNS AND DICKENS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Tenth-street—PAINTINGS OF AMERICAN SCENERY.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vià* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vià* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vià* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vià* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, at 12¾ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 3 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At the hour of going to press no intelligence had reached us of the two European steamers, now so long behind time. Had they reached the lower bay, they could not have attempted to come up in the violent snow-storm. The *Kangaroo* is now in her twentieth day, the *Asia* in her seventeenth. We understand that the agent of the Cunard line places no confidence in the telegraphic dispatch of Tuesday last in regard to a steamer, supposed to be the *Asia*, passing Cape Race.

The usual letter from our correspondent at the City of Mexico is given in our columns this morning. The confusion prevalent before the *pronunciamiento* of Gen. ROBLES seems only worse confounded by that transaction. It is still uncertain whether Gen. MIRAMON will accept the Presidency at all; while it is pretty well ascertained that he will not accept it under the Robles platform; or upon any terms acceptable to the moderate or liberal party. Pending his decision, he had left Guadalajara, just after the destruction of the superb Government palace in that City, and had proceeded to Guanajuato *en route* to the capital. The army, it is understood, will sustain his pretensions to any authority he may desire; while on the other hand, it is thought his regard for ZULOAGA, his father-in-law, may lead him to reinstate the deposed dictator. In the meantime, the demands of the European powers have been so modified as to meet the abilities of the Mexican Government, and a speedy adjustment of the claims is anticipated. It seems that the revenues set apart for the payment of the interest have been held sacred, and it has only been for lack of necessary formalities, unattainable in the recent general turbulence, that they have not been passed over. The difficulty is now to be remedied. The news from the interior is of the usual strain—small and indecisive conflicts, with here and there a political movement, usually favorable to Gen. MIRAMON.

From Utah we have advices from our correspondents to the 13th of January. Matters there seem to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. The Mormons, through the Juries, resolutely refuse to punish any of their own people arraigned for crime, and Judge SINCLAIR has adjourned the United States Court from a conviction that it is impossible to promote the cause of justice under existing circumstances. The Grand Jury had refused to indict CHRISTIANSEN for the homicide of a deaf and dumb boy, which he had himself confessed.

From our files of Rio papers we derive interesting details of intelligence from the River Plate. The dates from Montevideo are to Dec. 15. The President, in his message to the Chambers, announces that the pecuniary difficulties of the treasury will be obviated without recourse to a loan. Preparations for the approaching election were making. The two American steamers, of the Paraguay squadron, which took Pernambuco in their way, were quarantined at Montevideo fifteen days, through apprehension of cholera. President ALSINA, of Buenos Ayres, is still prosecuting his inland progress. At Paraná, the capital of the Argentine Confederation, Mr. YANCEY, the new American minister, was received Dec. 1. Complimentary and amicable speeches were exchanged on the occasion. The intelligence from Paraguay indicates no intention on the part of the Dictator to resist the demands of the Americans.

From Porto Rico we have dates to Jan. 15. The general news is devoid of interest. At Ponce a proposition of a New-York Company to light the city with gas excited much attention. It was thought the project would be realized within eight months.

Later intelligence from Hayti left SOULOUQUE, after suffering two defeats at the hands of the Republicans, shut up in Port-au-Prince, endeavoring to make terms for an abdication. The Republicans however were so secure of him, that it was doubtful whether they would accept any but an unconditional surrender.

Our dates from Bermuda are to Jan. 19. The *Peerless*, a new packet, to ply between Hamilton and New-York, was launched on the 12th ult.

Havana dates to Jan. 30 are without interest. The brig *Nancy* was to be restored to her owners on the 31st ult. In Sugars there had been a slight advance.

The President of the Dominican Republic has just issued a decree excluding foreign bottoms from the coastwise trade of the island, after July 1, 1859. There were some half-dozen ports of difficult access excepted from the prohibition.

A letter from Caracas, January 8, gives a glowing account of the reception of General PAEZ at that place and at Valencia, the capital of the Republic. Business was entirely suspended; speeches, processions and bull-fights were the order of the day; and at night, balls, fireworks, and illuminations. The National Convention had confirmed the nomination of General CASTRO to the Presidency.

The Overland Mail with San Francisco dates to the 14th (four days later) arrived at St. Louis yesterday. Dates from Victoria were to the 10th ult. The New-Orleans mail of the 27th December, *vià* Tehuantepec, arrived out on the 10th of January. The notorious NED MCGOWAN, with a party of outlaws, had abducted a British Justice of the Peace from Holmes' Bar, on Fraser's River. The clipper ships *Dashaway* and *Adelaide* have arrived at San Francisco.

Very little business of importance was transacted in Congress on Saturday. In the Senate a resolution was passed reconsidering the Missouri two per cent. land bill, the discussion of which was deferred. Mr. SEWARD presented a memorial from the Legislature of New-York, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from this State to oppose any increase in the rates of postage. Senator SEWARD also presented a memorial from citizens of this State in favor of the Homestead law. Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the Secretary of the Treasury's scheme of retrenchment. The bill proposes to save six hundred thousand dollars in the collection of the revenue. The Pennsylvania-avenue Railroad bill was discussed and the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, gave notice that he will to-day move to take up the River and Harbor bill. Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution of thanks to Captain S. C. REID, for designing the flag of the United States. The joint resolution giving permission to Lieut. MAURY and Prof. BACHE to receive gold medals from the Sardinian Government was passed, when the House adjourned. But the most important business transacted in Washington on Saturday was that of the caucus of the Democratic members of Congress held on Saturday night. Mr. GARNETT, from the Committee appointed at the meeting on the previous Saturday night, reported a resolution to the effect that means ought to be provided for the payment of the Treasury notes now maturing, and that deficiency should be made good by economy in the Government expenditures. The meeting was a very small one, and several prominent members absent. After a very lively discussion the caucus adjourned, without coming to any decision, *sine die*. The Pennsylvania Democratic members also held a caucus, at which they indorsed the President's recommendation, passed resolutions in opposition to a national debt, and repudiating the acts of all other caucuses. Our special correspondent states that at a meeting of the Cabinet, on Friday night, it was determined that each member of the Cabinet should personally exert himself to secure an increase of the Tariff.

The American ship *G. F. Patten*, Capt. MITCHELL, of Bath, Maine, from Bristol, England, Nov. 8, for New-York, arrived at St. George, Bermuda on the 15th ult., in distress and under jurymasts having, in a gale of Dec. 24, been struck by a sea which, in one moment, carried away her bowsprit, foremast, mainmast below the top, and mizzen-top gallant mast, with everything attached. The ship was heavily laden with railroad iron, but fortunately she remained tight. Finding it impossible to reach an American port, on Dec. 28 he bore up for Bermuda.

A disastrous fire occurred in Boston early yesterday morning, originating in a bakery on the corner of Commercial and Battery streets. DANIEL HENDERSON, a fireman, was killed by the falling walls, and several other persons were seriously injured. The loss is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars.

In consequence of the heavy fall of snow, the Southern mail were delayed, and up to the hour of going to press it had not arrived.

There was a diminution in the bills of mortality, according to the report of the City Inspector, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th inst. The total number of deaths was but 423, being eight less than the week previous, and six less than for the corresponding week last year. Among the causes of death were four from old age, two of them being over a hundred years old.

The snow-storm which commenced yesterday at noon continued without intermission until the paper went to press. The quantity of snow which has fallen probably exceeds any previous storm of the Winter, but the mildness of the weather has caused much of it to melt as it fell, and there were symptoms of its turning to rain.

Ex-Judge EDMONDS discussed Spiritualism, as demonstrated in Ancient and Modern History, at Dodworth's Hall, yesterday morning, and in the evening Signor MONTI, late of Harvard College, compared Spiritualism with the superstitions of former times, attempting to prove that both were equally unworthy of belief.

The examination of the Italian, CARMINA BIAGI, arrested for uttering debased five dollar gold pieces, was resumed on Saturday before Commissioner BRIDGHAM, and was adjourned over to Monday. We have already published the particulars of this remarkable case. Doctor KENT, of the Assay Office, testified that the coin was genuine, but that about five or six grains of gold had been abstracted from each piece.

A fearful calamity occurred in Brooklyn yesterday. At 3½ o'clock A. M. a fire broke out in the lower part of a house corner of Fulton-avenue and Elm-place, so as to cut off all means of exit to the inmates through the doors, and before they could be rescued four persons were suffocated, viz.: Mrs. ELIZABETH GILL, wife of EDWARD GILL, aged about 30 years; her two children—HELEN, aged 6 years, and MARY E., aged 2 years, and a servant girl named ANN KEEGAN. There were three other persons in the house, who escaped by jumping from a window in the third story of the house, all whom of were injured, but neither seriously.

The General Markets closed tamely on Saturday for Cotton and Breadstuffs. Sugars were in better request. Provisions, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Coffee and Molasses were less active. The freight engagements were limited. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 555.

The Great Isthmian Game.

The Isthmian games of Greece were one thing and the Isthmian games of America are another; but the classic rivalries of the Hellenic race perhaps may fill no larger space in history than the very unclassic rivalries of the monopolists who have made the commerce of two oceans the prosperity of a new State, and the politics of half the world subsidiary to their own private enterprises and sordid conflicts, ever since the gates of the American Isthmus "on golden hinges turning," opened a new Canaan in California to a modern exodus of mankind.

The history of our Californian commerce is indeed a most curious commentary upon our national admiration of our own enterprise and energy. We are ready to surrender all sorts of other glories to all sorts of other people. We will give up the arts to Italy, and arms to France. We will concede the laurels of literature to England, and the palm of metaphysics to Germany. We will accept our *cuisine* from Paris, and our opera from Milan. But we can teach all the world the art of making money; we defy the Lombard and the Jew to "do" us in a matter of dollars and cents.

All this is very fine. But if the voice of the Isthmian Transit be fairly heard in the land, it will sing a different song. It will tell us that we have given over the splendid and lucrative passenger traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific, with all its various and important bearings upon our general welfare as a nation, to be the prey of a knot of monopolists, who have defrayed the cost of their own internal quarrels out of the enormous tax which we have suffered them to levy upon the whole community; and that we have submitted, with scarce an effort at resistence, to a state of things which has seriously hampered and restricted the development of our commerce, while it has damaged our national reputation, and involved us in political disputes, the end of which no man can pretend with certainty to predict. The history of our connection with California is a tissue of happy accidents and deliberate blundering. The conquest was an accident; the gold discovery was an accident; the peopling of the new State took care of itself. The only specific work left to the thrifty intelligence of these United States was the providing of the means of communication between California and the "rest of mankind." Ten years have been spent upon this work, and what is its present state?

We have blocked out with infinite pains, and after many failures, a sort of wagon road across the continent—which represents vaguely enough the not absolutely extinguished hope that we may one of the days build a railway too, particularly if Great Britain should be kind enough to satisfy us that the thing can be done, by doing it herself within her own American dominions. So much for the land routes. By sea, we have established a system of transit which enables us to traverse in 23 days, a distance considerably less than twice as great as that which has been bridged in considerably less than half the time, between America and Europe. And for the privileges of this system we pay its managers at a rate only about four times as high as the new established tariff of charges for Atlantic steam navigation. The Irish emigrant who leaves Liverpool to dig railway ditches in Illinois or Wisconsin, is brought to New-York in thirteen or fourteen days over three thousand miles of sea by steam-power, for $30. The American adventurer who seeks his fortune in California, must pay four times that sum for a journey of five thousand miles, which will be performed, if nothing happens, in just about twice the time. And this is the best that can be done for him by the "shrewdest" people in the world, whose centres of finance are literally oppressed with capital seeking investment, and whose harbors are full of steamers rotting unemployed at their wharves.

If we dive into the past for the secret of this extraordinary contrast between our vaunted national ability and our lame national performance, we shall find it embodied in this particular case, in the shape of a giant monopoly, which has maintained itself for years against all attempts to dislodge it by subsidizing one formidable opponent into a still more formidable ally.

The Pacific Mail Company, with Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT at its back, has literally cowed the whole country into accepting whatever charges it chose to impose upon our commerce with California. The immense profits of this Company proving the importance of that commerce, ought, in the natural course of things, to have generated a wholesome competition by which the public would have gained in all respects, in economy, convenience and speed of transportation. But this sort of competition in America had come to be synomous with Mr. VANDERBILT. The whole community had gradually brought itself to acquiesce in the existence of this one man as the inevitable Attila of every enterprise connected with steam navigation. And the Pacific Company accordingly resolved to retain him in their own interest, as a sort of gigantic bull-dog, to terrify all other men and companies away from their fine "preserve" of California passengers. They effected their arrangement. In consideration of the small sum of $50,000 per month, Mr. VANDERBILT graciously agreed not only to refrain from flying at the throat of the Pacific Company, but also to bite and destroy any one who should dare approach their prize. He has kept his word. Being himself the President and Trustee of one Transit Company, he effectually disposed of that possible competitor, by transferring its property to himself and his friends. All other adventures in the same direction have found him ever watchful and relentless. The public has not yet forgotten his latest alleged exploit in the case of the steamer *Washington*, whose passengers, on reaching San Juan, found themselves cut off from their expected connection with the *Hermann* on the Pacific side.

The duty for which he has thus been subsidized, at the expense of every passenger, every letter, and every package of goods, that has crossed the Isthmus for two years past, having been thus thoroughly done, Mr. VANDERBILT has now made up his mind that he may as well raise his demands, or change his tactics. He has therefore advanced new claims upon the Pacific Company, which he enforces by the threat of entering the lists against them himself, and the Isthmian game seems drawing to its close in the form of an overt battle between the monopoly which has ruled and the monopolist who has guarded its throne. It is the old story of the Emperor and his Prætorians, the Sultan and his Janisarios. The war is likely to be a war of desperation; but the public, happily, may look on with as calm and impartial a mind as that of the old lady who witnessed a conflict between her husband and a bear.

Should both parties succumb, or either of them, the hitherto paralyzed enterprise of the most enterprising of nations may perhaps pick up courage enough to attempt to put our intercourse with California and the Pacific on a level with the facilities which English capital and English steamers have secured us in our commerce with Europe.

News from Mexico.

The intelligence from Mexico, which we publish this morning, will be found extremely interesting, though it does not indicate any prospect of an early solution of the difficult questions which embarrass that unhappy country. The French and English commanders had so far withdrawn their claims upon the Government at Vera Cruz, as to reduce them to a demand for the faithful performance of previous mutually understood contracts, to which the Juarez Government had promised its immediate attention. All fear of foreign intervention, therefore, is, for the present at least, set at rest, and the late French and English demonstrations will probably result only in strengthening the position of JUAREZ on the sea-coast, and increasing foreign respect for his ability and fidelity to engagements.

In the meanwhile, however, the Republic of Mexico is no nearer to a condition of pacification and political repose than she was when the pending series of revolutions first commenced. In point of fact, it may even be said that, as far as the interior is concerned, her actual situation is worse than it has ever been. In place of the clerico-military rule of ZULOAGA, there now exists a hybrid Government, to the chief place in which MIRAMON, another Church *protégé*, simulates indifference, while ROBLES, a pseudo *Moderado*, but actual "trimmer," who is only waiting, like Mr. Micawber, to see what will turn up, pretends not to aspire to the Presidency, which he would no doubt gladly seize if he saw his way to do so safely. The extraordinary position of these two chiefs who are now apparently on the most friendly terms, will, if previous experience is of any value in the premises, probably culminate in a quarrel which will add fresh embarrassments to the already existing Mexican difficulties. At present, however, JUAREZ continues literally to hold the keys of the country. He is in possession of the seaports whence a very material portion of the revenue of the republic is derived. The Church Party, on the other hand, have nothing to depend on but the direct taxation, such as it is, of the people in the interior, and upon the revenues of the religious establishments. These last are numerous enough in ordinary times, being derived from the offerings of the devout,—the tithes which, though not legally imperative, are still paid by the majority of the people in the interior, through religious feeling or fear,—and the rents of the large number of city and suburban esidences which belong to the Church. Such resources, however, must be much less extensive, now that trade is almost at a stand-still, than they were in periods of internal tranquility.

In the present aspect of Mexican affairs, accordingly, we can see no prospect of the union of the whole country on any one defined course of action, until, of the parties which are now struggling for ascendancy in Mexico, some one shall survive the death by exhaustion of all the others. Under existing circumstances, it would seem that the Liberal Party, now represented by JUAREZ, is the only one possessing sufficient vitality to maintain its position. The Church Party of the interior cannot, for obvious reasons, attack JUAREZ at Vera Cruz. That place is strongly garrisoned, the fortifications mount 120 guns, most of them of heavy calibre and JUAREZ is said to have fully provisioned it. It JUAREZ kept the sea open behind him. An advantage has been assured, for the present at least, by his recent settlement with the English and French fleets, and his previous satisfaction of the Spanish claims as represented by PEROTE in the *Berenguela*.

The party of JUAREZ must, therefore, still be considered as the dominant power in Mexico, especially as it possesses the advantage of being united—a qualification which can scarcely be accorded to the Church party, in view of the actually clashing, though apparently cordial, attributes of ZULOAGA, MIRAMON and ROBLES.

The Expenses of Government—Dilemma of the Democracy.

The spectre of the coming election begins to alarm the Democratic Party and arouse it to the necessity of averting the popular wrath. The Executive Department of the Government seems to be utterly powerless and irresponsible. The President seems incapable even of appreciating the extremity to which he has reduced the Party, and of course no aid for its extrication can be expected from him. He cannot even secure harmony of sentiment in his own Cabinet as to the best means of seeking relief. While he recommends specific duties, for the sake of appeasing Pennsylvania, Secretary COBB denounces the suggestion as at war with Democratic principles as understood in the Southern States.

Meantime the Democrats in Congress have taken the matter in hand and have been holding a succession of caucuses in regard to it. As our Government is mainly conducted in caucus—the debates and votes of Congress serving only to put in legal form the secret decrees of these party conclaves—the action taken at these meetings possesses considerable importance. At the one held on Saturday evening the importance of reducing the Government expenses seems to have been fully felt. It was strongly urged that the Democratic Party would be held to a rigid responsibility for the enormous increase in expenditures of the last few years. Past experience shows that the public mind is to the last degree sensitive to charges of extravagance in the expenditure of public money, and the Democratic leaders are very naturally anxious to deprive the Opposition of this formidable weapon in the coming contest.

There seems to have been a very general agreement that the appropriations for the coming year could be very largely reduced. In the various items of printing, engraving and binding public documents, in the army estimates, in the prosecution of the public works, and in various other directions, it was confidently stated that a saving of many millions of dollars might be effected. Mr. CRAWFORD, a member of the House Committee of Ways and Means, submitted a table of items on which alone *ten millions* could be saved. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was confident that this saving would amount to fourteen or twenty millions.

It is not easy to see why the Democrats should have had any hesitation in acting at once upon suggestions so eminently practical and rendered so imperative by the exigencies of the party. Mr. SICKLES opposed these attempts at retrenchment on the ground that it would imply disrespect to the Heads of Departments to attempt to reduce the estimates they had made. "He did not think that a portion of the members of the House ought to undertake to revise them." We cannot agree with Mr. SICKLES in this opinion. It is not in keeping with the popular character of our Government or with the professed principles of the Democratic Party. If the Executive were clothed with complete and irresponsible authority over the expenditures of the Government, it might be disrespectful for the representatives of the people to raise any question concerning their amount. But our Constitution proceeds upon exactly the opposite theory. It commits the financial policy of the country distinctly and preëminently to the immediate representatives of the people;—and no duty is more imperatively devolved upon them than that of scrutinizing the expenditures and reducing them to the lowest point compatible with the proper performance of the public service. But Mr. SICKLES seems by no means to have been alone in dissenting from the action of the caucus, though he was the only one present who based his opposition upon tenderness for the feelings of the Heads of Departments. The Pennsylvania members not only declined to attend, but organized a separate meeting and denounced the action of the other caucus. Their motive is obvious. They desire, first of all things, an increase of the Tariff, and therefore dislike any reduction of the public expenditures which shall render needless such an increase. To a certain extent portions of other Northern States sympathize with them in this feeling.

There is evidently an open rupture in the Democratic Party on this question of the Tariff. The great body of its adherents,—the Southern States, the whole West and Northwest, and all the great commercial cities, are in favor of a low tariff, and of any measures which will avoid the necessity of raising the present rates. The manufacturing, and especially the iron interests, on the other hand, are eager to seize upon the present opportunity to secure additional protection to their own pursuits. This affords another very striking illustration of the skill and success of the President in forcing upon the Democratic Party elements of discord and dissension. The embarrassments of the Government are due to the commercial panic of last year, aided largely by the recklessness and extravagance of the Executive Department. Under a prudent and wise administration of the Government these difficulties would be only temporary, and need neither have alarmed the country, nor distracted and divided the Democratic Party. And even now, if Congress would take this whole matter out of the blundering hands of the President, and adopt Mr. CRAWFORD's suggestion,—to authorize a reissue of the twelve millions of treasury notes about to mature, and to meet the rest of the anticipated deficiency by a vigorous reduction of expenses,—they might escape the gulf which yawns before them. It seems probable, however, that the greediness of private interest, the intrigues of the opposition, and the blind obstinacy of Mr. BUCHANAN will thwart all such efforts at reform.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE—THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—We find on inspecting the bill reported by the Post-Office Committee of the House, that we entirely underrated the draft which it proposes to make upon the national treasury. *Eight* first-class steamers are to be built and equipped for the Southern service,—and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to issue bonds towards this object to the amount of *two-thirds of their whole cost*. cannot, therefore, be attacked, unless by a regular and protracted seige on its landward side—an enterprise which the Generals of the Church party have not the means to undertake, and which would, with such forces as they could bring against the place, be utterly futile while Here is a public debt at once incurred of not less than six or seven millions of dollars!

The degree of economy likely to be attained by this bill may be seen from the rate of payment which it provides. The steamers are to receive the gross sum of the sea and inland postages for the whole ten years,—and this is guaranteed to be equal to two dollars for each statute mile of distance run by the said steamers. The distance to be run annually by the four Northern lines, making fifty-two trips, is 306,800 nautical miles, and by the five Southern lines 406,000. This makes a total of 712,800—or about 831,600 statute miles—which, at two dollars per mile, would give the snug little sum of $1,663,200 as the annual cost of the Ocean Mail service, to say nothing of the debt incurred by the Government in the construction of the steamers! This is *twice* as much as the gross postage ever amounted to in any one year! And yet the Government pretends to be in favor of restricting the cost of the Ocean Mail service to the amount received for postage.

We publish a copy of this bill in another column, for the information and edification of the public at large.

ANOTHER VIRGINIA INSURRECTION.—There seems to be a very active and formidable rebellion on foot in Virginia against the National Administration. Both the leading organs of the Democratic Party at Richmond denounce the policy of the President with great vehemence. His Pacific Railroad scheme—his general extravagance, and the thirty million scheme have found scarcely any favor among the Democrats of the Old Dominion. And now the *Enquirer* is out against the whole project of acquiring Cuba, and submits some very forcible arguments in support of this view.

Mr. Gignoux's Niagara.

Niagara seems destined to fill as conspicuous a place in the Art as in the nature of the New-World. Mr. CHURCH's brilliant and masterly painting of the great Horseshoe Fall, glowing in the warm sunlight and glorified with one of those exquisitely vivid rainbows which make so peculiar a charm of the unequaled scene, has now received a worthy pendant in the picture of Niagara, by moonlight, which Mr. REGIS GIGNOUX has just completed for Mr. BELMONT's admirable collection, and which the accomplished owner, with his usual liberality and taste, has put before the public eye at the rooms of Messrs. KNOEDLER, (late GOUPIL & Co.,) in Broadway,

Like Mr. CHURCH, Mr. GIGNOUX has shown the truly artistic quality of his mind, in the suffusion of beauty which pervades the body of his work, as it haunts every permanent feature, and enlivens all the innumerable evanescent changes of the great spectacle itself. Your first impression as you come before the canvas is one of light and loveliness. The luminous night-sky; the far-gleaming golden bridge of the moonlight, lost in remote ripples of splendor, that die gradually away into the delicate gloom of the distance; the fantastical-floating vapory mists that waver up from the dusky abyss of the Fall, and transmute the clear shining of the moon-lit air into soft, mysterious, opaline tints; these arrest the eye at once with delight, and kindle that emotion which is the first and the final test of true success in a work of Art. It is only as the mind rests upon the picture and gradually divines all that its powerful *chiaroscuro* and fine perspective have to suggest of vastness in the scope of the landscape, that the spectator begins to appreciate the difficulties with which the artist had to measure his skill as a draughtsman, and to do justice to his very high merits in this particular.

Mr. GIGNOUX has selected his point of view with an equal regard to truth and to effect. He gives us the Great Fall as it sweeps to its crescent of beauty, from the observatory beyond Goat Island, and he has admirably seized that consummate instant of magnificence in the rush of the river to its headlong descent, at which the mass of waters is hushed into an almost unnatural smoothness and speed. It is Niagara in its most poetic aspect.

Mr. GIGNOUX's treatment of water is never very happy. His waves are apt to sparkle more than they flow; his rivers to make up in glitter what they lack in movement. "The Niagara" is unfortunately open to this criticism. But the atmosphere of the picture is so fine, the ærial perspective so delicate and truthful, that it deserves to rank with the best productions of the American casel.

If anything more than the knowledge that such a picture exists, and that it has been so generously offered to the inspection of the community, were needed to fix attention upon it, we might remind our readers that Mr. BELMONT has borne charity in view in this homage to art, and that the proceeds of the exhibition of Mr. GIGNOUX's painting are to be contributed to the fund of two of the most excellent institutions of the City—the Nursery for the Children of the Poor and the Children's Aid Society. And we certainly may leave Niagara to speak for herself, when the language she uses is the eloquence of art, and the object a work of genuine, quiet, unobtrusive benevolence.

Amusements.

On Saturday evening Miss LAURA KEENE commemorated the hundredth performance of "Our American Cousin." The house was decorated with flowers as artificial as the Cousin in question; each lady was presented with a piece of music by Mr. BAKER, and a display of fireworks completed the brilliant ovations of the occasion. The play was given with spirit, and judging from the appearance of the house and its feeling, there will scarcely be occasion to produce another novelty during the season

At Burton's Theatre Mr. GAYLER's "Female American Cousin" attracts crowded audiences, and gives amusement. No manager wants more. The same story may be briefly told of WALLACK's establishment.

NIXON & Co.'s troupe of Equestrians is the attraction at Niblo's Garden, and deservedly. It is an admirable Circus company, complete and unique. The Games of the Curriculum—popular here last year—will be revived to-night with forty gymnastic artists. On Wednesday afternoon the pageant and pantomime of "Jack, the Giant Killer" will be revived for the benefit of young folks.

Mr. EDDY announces the last week of *his* Equestrian season. "Ivanhoe" will be produced, with the famous Tournament scene presented in grand style. The oriental spectacle of "Blue Beard" will also be performed.

At the Bowery Theatre the sisters WESTERN appear to-night in a new local burlesque entitled the "Female Forty Thieves," and in the nautical drama called "Yankee Jack." At the National, Mr. and Mrs. CHANFRAU are the bright particular "stars." The "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," the "Ocean Child" and the "Toodles" are announced for to-night. At Barnum's Museum, the "Nubian Troubadours" are guaranteed by the management to throw their audiences into a "fine phrenzy of delight" every afternoon and evening.

For Minstrelsy we refer to the bulletin of WOOD, the most sumptuous purveyor of the pure African article.

At the National Academy the lovers of art will find an excellent exhibition of American pictures by Mr. RICHARDT, and at BANVARD's the famous picture of the Destruction of Jerusalem is still on exhibition. GIGNOUX's Moonlight View of Niagara should also be seen. It is at GOUPIL's Gallery.

NEW RAILROAD MAP.—A new map of all the Railroads in the United States and Canadas, with the stations and distances from one station to another upon the line of each road, has just been published by SAGE & SON of Buffalo, and is offered for sale through agents in this City. It seems to be one of the most complete and perfect maps of the kind ever issued. It has been prepared with great care, and the active assistance of the railroad officers, and is certified by large numbers of them to be perfectly accurate and reliable. Being offered at a very reasonable price, it cannot fail to meet a large sale.

POISONED BY MISTAKE.—A child named KIRBY, residing at No. 515 Pearl-street, died on Saturday night from the effects of poison administered by its parents through mistake.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY MILITARY IN TROUBLE.—Considerable feeling exists among the members of the Seventh Regiment in regard to the dismissal of JOHN A. HAas, an enlisted man doing duty in Company C, Captain PRICE, by Colonel DURYEA. The Colonel has canceled the dismissal and defined his position; and Captain PRICE has replied in a pamphlet, denying that a Colonel has the power to dismiss an enlisted man without a trial by Court-martial. In addition to the above, the question of keeping the Seventy-first Regiment a purely Native-American Regiment, is still causing much feeling and some unpleasant debate. The question arose in consequence of a Company, having some members of foreign birth in it, having been detailed to the Seventy-first to fill a vacancy. At the last drill of the right wing of the Regiment, Colonel VOSBURGH made a speech in which he said he stood in the same position now as he did when elected to the Colonelcy of the Regiment in the year 1852, when he took command of a skeleton corps. He had since followed its fortunes, and had always rejoiced in its success, and if he had in any way contributed to that success, the pride and satisfaction he felt had amply compensated him. He had expressed on more occasions than one his determination to maintain the nationality of the regiment, and no man dared to impugn his motives in this matter. He would answer not only for the past, but for the future, and every man who was right-minded would coincide with him in his views. He would decidedly maintain the nationality of the regiment, and would at all times be found in the ranks of those who maintained that nationality.

FOR CALIFORNIA—THE OPPOSITION AND PROSPECT OF LOW PRICES.—The United States Mail steamer *Illinois*, Capt. MCGOWAN, left this port on Saturday for Aspinwall, with the California mails and passengers. Among the shipments were a number of valuable stock cattle and horses. One of the passengers Mr. R. W. EDMUNDS, carried out over a hundred bee hives, with the bees, upon speculation. The California travel is small, even for the present season of the year; but the indications are that the opposition which has been announced, and the reduction of the fare, will have the affect to arrest the overland emigration by the way of Pike's Peak and send the travel by the cheap and easy routes to California. Passengers can now obtain through tickets for $100, in the steerage, and it is expected, as soon as the opposition starts, the fare may be reduced as low as it was last year—$50 and $60 in the steerage, and first and second cabin in the same ratio. The Vanderbilt steamer *Northern Light* is advertised to leave on the 10th of March, and Mr. ALLEN says she will positively sail on that day, to connect with the opposition steamer *Uncle Sam* at Panama.

THE WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.—At the last meeting of the Whig General Committee resolutions were adopted unanimously, to the effect that it is inexpedient further to discuss or agitate the question of the slavery of the African race in this country, and recommending to every citizen "to vote and act in accordance with his conviction of right and duty." They also recommend citizens to turn their attention to topics of more importance than the Slavery question—such as our foreign relations; the question of the extension of our territory; the building of railroads for national purposes; the improvement of our harbors and the navigation of our rivers, to facilitate internal commerce; currency; the tariff of duties, and other means for developing our internal resources and our home wealth; and the bringing together by the ties of fraternal feeling the various parts and sections of our widely-extended Republic. The Corresponding Committee was directed to forward copies of the resolutions to the leading members of the Whig Party throughout the country.

HERRINGS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—The annual importation of herrings intended for the season of Lent has already commenced. The schooner *E. C. Brown*, Capt. THOMPSON, has arrived here from Fortune Bay, N. F., with a full cargo in bulk, having left thence on the 11th ult. He reports 18 or 20 sail of brigs and schooners there, obtaining cargoes for this and other ports. The herrings this year are very fat, and find a ready sale at $1 50 per cwt., or $3 per barrel. Some of the vessels bring them packed in snow, while others receive them from the fish-houses along the coast ready salted. The cargoes are valued from three to seven thousand dollars, according to the size of the vessel. The weather at Newfoundland had been "blustering," with heavy gales; but there was no ice, which had not yet begun to drift down the gulf.

THE SNOW STORM.—Yesterday morning, just as everybody had made up their minds that it was going to rain, snow began to fall in heavy flakes, and by 1 o'clock there was full three inches on the ground. It continued falling all day and during the night, when the streets were covered several inches deeper than at any time before during the present season. Early in the evening the City railroads were in a very bad condition, and it was with much difficulty that the cars could be made to move over the tracks. The scrapers were put on early, but the snow fell so fast that they were not of much service until late in the night. At 1 o'clock this morning snow was still falling, without any prospect of the weather's clearing up.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 423 deaths in the City during the past week, which is eight less than the number who died during the corresponding week in last year. One hundred and seventy-six died of diseases of the brain and nerves, and 147 of diseases of the heart and blood-vessels. There were 53 still-born and premature births. Three hundred and twelve were natives of the United States; 70 of Ireland; 25 of Germany; five of England; four of Scotland, and the others of various foreign countries. Of the number, 81 were men; 80 women; 135 were boys, and 127 were girls.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.—About 12 o'clock Saturday night a fire broke out in the well-known store kept by the "cheap John" in Chatham near Roosevelt-street on the Fourth Ward side. Just previous to the fire the clerk in the store was seen to leave, and from the confused actions of "cheap John" after the fire broke out, the suspicions of the Captain of the Fire Company were aroused and he caused the arrest of "cheap John" and his clerk and their committal until the case shall have been investigated by the Fire Marshal.

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD.—At the last meeting of the American General Committee, the Committee appointed to hold an election in the Thirteenth Ward, reported, in effect, that the election was a farce, and a proposition was carried, that the original Anti-Deane delegation—Messrs. FITZPATRICK, ABBOT, and SMITH be recognized. At the same meeting the petition of the Fifteenth Ward counsel, asking the withdrawal of JOHN L. SLINGERLAND from the General Committee, and the substitution of JOHN H. BRADY, was granted.

SEAMEN AND THEIR WAGES.—The large number of arrivals from European ports, during the last fortnight, has increased the number of able and ordinary seamen, of which there has not been a better supply for a long time at this port. Wages are, to Europe $15 per month, and one month's advance; Mediterranean $12, and one month's advance; West Indies $12, and one month's advance; Coastwise $16, and one-half month advance; East Indies and San Francisco $10, and two months' advance.

STABBING IN THOMAS-STREET.—At a late hour Friday evening, a man named WM. DAVIS, and an unknown man, had an altercation in the disreputable house No. 43 Thomas-street—the house adjoining the one in which ELLEN JEWETT was murdered. The fight ended by the stranger stabbing DAVIS with a dirk-knife in the back near the right shoulder-blade. The blade penetrated several inches, inflicting a probable mortal wound. The injured man was taken to the Hospital, and his murderous assailant escaped.

PORTUGUESE UNION GUARD PRESENTATION.—At a meeting of the Portuguese Union Guard, at Odd Fellows' Hall, the commander of the Company, Captain PINTO, received a handsome medal from the Company as a token of their appreciation of his services in organizing and building up the Guard. The Portuguese Union Guard is the only organization of natives of Portugal in the City.

WHARFAGE RATES.—A remonstrance against any increase in the rates of wharfage on vessels, and against any wharfage tax on merchandise or produce has been signed by a large number of ship owners, which it is expected will soon be brought to the notice of the Chamber of Commerce, and through that body to the Legislature.

DIED FROM BURNS.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on Sunday upon the body of a child named HUGH MAXWELL, whose parents reside at No. 314 West Forty-sixth street, who died from the effects of burns received a week ago, caused by its clothes taking fire from a stove while it was alone in the room. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FIRE IN HOUSTON-STREET.—At 2 A. M., on Saturday, a fire occurred in the second story of the dwelling-house No. 123 Houston-street, occupied by JOHN BARTLETT. The damage was $100; insured for $900 in the London and Liverpool Insurance Company.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Twenty dollar counterfeits on the Hudson County Bank of New-Jersey were put in circulation in various parts of the City on Saturday night. OSCAR F. RYDER, of No. 230 Front-street, was offered one of the bills, which he refused. No arrests were made.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A printer, named JOHN KIMBLE, attempted to commit suicide, on Saturday, by taking arsenic in beer. He was discovered and taken to the Hospital in time to save his life. Destitution is stated to be the cause of the attempt.

SAILING OF THE ETNA.—The Cunard steamer *Etna*, which was to have sailed on Saturday for Southampton and Havre with the United States mails, was detained until yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. She carried no passengers.

BURNING CASUALTY.—At 10 o'clock Friday evening, as JOHN COOK, residing at No. 170 West Thirty-fourth-street, was filling a fluid lamp, the lamp suddenly exploded, burning him dangerously. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital.

Police Reports.

Outrage Upon a Young Lady in New-Brunswick, N. J.—Constable Mitchell, of New Brunswick, N. J., came here on Saturday with a warrant for the arrest of William Strong, charged with aiding and abetting an outrage upon a young lady of New-Brunswick, named Lizzie E. Prall, on the night of the 28th ult. The following is the story as related by Constable Mitchell to Mayor Tiemann: On the night of the 28th of January the lady above named accompanied a man named James Paradine, keeper of an oyster saloon in New-Brunswick, to a ball given in that place. About midnight she was invited by Paradine to the refreshment-room of the hotel where the ball was held, to take supper. While at supper, as is alleged, she was induced to partake of some drugged wine, which soon rendered her unconscious. While in this state she was taken by Paradine, with the assistance of one Henry Staats and the aforesaid William Strong, to his oyster saloon, where she was outraged. On recovering from the effects of the drug the next morning, she found herself in bed with Paradine. She immediately went home and made known to her friends the above facts, whereupon Paradine and Staats were arrested and held to bail in the sum of $6,000 each. Strong escaped, but he had been traced to this City, whence it was thought he intended to sail on Saturday for California. On hearing the above story, Mayor Tiemann issued a warrant for the arrest of Strong, and placed it in the hands of Officers McArthur and Alberson. The officers proceeded to the steamer *Illinois*, which they found crowded with passengers, and made as thorough a search as they were able to do under the circumstances for the culprit, but without success. It is thought that if he took passage in the steamer he must have done it under an assumed name, and hid himself away until the steamer got out to sea. The young lady who was the unfortunate victim of this outrage is said to be beautiful and accomplished, and to belong to a respectable and by no means indigent family.

Dangerous Assault.—Thomas Trainor, a laborer in the employ of the Harlem Railroad, last evening visited an alleged saloon and house of prostitution in Centre-street, kept by Peter B. Fregle, to slake his thirst. After entering the place, Trainor invited all who were present to take a drink, which invitation the habitues of the place were not slow in accepting. A dispute arose in regard to the amount to be paid for the treat, and Trainor flatly refused to pay the amount claimed by the proprietor. It is alleged a man named John Brennan then came out of a back room and threw a tumbler at Trainor, which struck him near the left eye, inflicting a ragged gash about five inches long, penetrating to the skull. Brennan was arrested by Officer Jourdan of the Sixth Ward, and the wounded man was taken to the Hospital. Brennan, it is alleged, was sentenced to Sing Sing for five years for killing a butcher in Centre Market-place, but after serving eighteen months of his sentence was pardoned by Governor Clark. Shortly after being pardoned he committed a deadly assault on a man, and on being convicted of the crime sentence was suspended.

Stolen Goods Recovered.—On the 8th of December last, the clothing-store of Mr. Hays, corner of King and Hudson streets, was robbed of a quantity of silk vesting, by two men who called there on pretence of purchasing clothing. Underneath the store is a groggery kept by a man named Dimon, who on Saturday last called into the store of Mr. Hays and offered for sale some of the identical goods which were stolen in December. Dimon claimed to have bought the goods on speculation, and refused to give them up on the demand of Mr. Hays, whereupon the latter called in the aid of policeman Masterson, who arrested Dimon and took him before Justice Osborn, when he was committed for examination to-day. Dimon's place was subsequently searched, and a quantity of ladies dress goods, remnants of cloth, an opera glass, and other articles were found, leaving little doubt that the place has been made a receptacle for stolen goods.

City Hall Police Court.—This Court was opened yesterday for the first time on Sundays, in consequence of a large amount of special business that demanded immediate attention. Nothing of any special public importance was done. Some ten or a dozen prostitutes, arrested on Saturday night, were sentenced to Blackwell's Island for terms varying from six months to sixty days. They were among the lowest of their class. The business of this Court is daily increasing to such an extent that the magistrate (Welch) is compelled to sit almost every evening until 7 P. M. and frequently as late as 9 o'clock.

The Detective Night Patrol.—As Detectives Roach and Pool were patrolling Broadway, between 5 and 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, they observed a young man who appeared to have something in his possession that he could not carry conveniently. The officers took him into custody, and they found beneath his coat, suspended by a rope passed around his shoulders, a large composition journal, belonging to the machinery of some steamer. The supposed thief, who gave the name of Bartlett Cunningham, was locked up at the Police Head-quarters to await an owner for the journal.

A Policeman Assaulted.—Yesterday afternoon Charles Fitzimmons, a bar-tender in a groggery in Cherry-street, was snow-balling people who were passing along, when Officer Sheehan ordered him to desist, but he would not, and the officer attempted to take him into custody, when a number of persons came to the rescue, and handled the officer very roughly, injuring his face badly. Assistance was procured from the Fourth Precinct Station-house, and, as Fitzimmons resisted the efforts to arrest him, he was treated to a dose from the "locusts" of the policemen.

Fight in a Groggery.—A number of persons were assembled in one of the rooms of a house in Cherry-street, called the "Barracks," when, after frequent potations, a dispute arose, during which John Field and Daniel Murphy assaulted John Haley and his wife with a weapon resembling an old Roman sword and a bar of iron. Haley was badly cut about the head; his wife was not much injured. The assailants were arrested by the Fourth Ward Police, and gave as an excuse for the assault that Haley's wife commenced the fight first by beating them with a club.

A Hotel Thief Caught.—Detective Keefe was standing at the corner of West Broadway and Chambers street on Saturday afternoon, when he observed a well-known hotel thief, named Nelson, leaving the Girard House in somewhat of a hurry. The officer arrested him, when it turned out a shawl in the possession of Nelson had been stolen from one of the boarders at the hotel, and as a set of furs (worth $250) was missed about the same time, it is supposed they were passed to an accomplice. Nelson was committed to the Tombs. He is an old offender, and has just served out a term of two years at Sing Sing.

Burglary.—A youth, named Edward Colter, lately discharged from the House of Refuge, was arrested on Saturday, charged with breaking open the porter-house, No. 152 Cherry-street, and stealing therefrom a watch, a double-barreled gun, and a portion of silver. A pawn-ticket for the watch and gun was found on his person. He was committed for trial by Justice Steers.

Changes in the Police Department.—Officers Dubois, Cholwell, Forbes, Wynkoop, and several others of the City Hall Police, were, on Saturday, transferred to different Wards. It is understood a number of changes will be made in the rank and file of the above squad.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Fire—Four Persons Suffocated and Several Injured.

A shocking affair occurred at a house corner of Fulton-avenue and Elm-place yesterday morning, by which Mrs. Edward Gill, her two children, aged respectively 15 months and 6 years, and a servant girl named Ann Keegan, were suffocated by smoke while the house was on fire. Thomas Gill, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Gill, Otto Graves, and a servant girl named Keegan, sister of the deceased Ann Keegan, received severe injuries by jumping from the burning building to the street. The facts, as gathered from different sources, are as follows: The house is a four-story brick building. The first floor is occupied as a fancy bakery and confectionery store by Leon Mareu, entrance on Fulton-avenue. The three upper stories were occupied by Mr. Edward Gill, dry goods merchant, doing business at No. 162 Broadway, New-York. The entrance to the dwelling part of the house was through a hall-way and staircase opening upon Elm-place. Mr. Gill's family consisted of his wife, two children, two servants and Messrs. Thomas Gill, a brother of his, and Otto Graves. Mr. Gill himself left to attend some business in Philadelphia on Friday last, and was not at home at the time of the fire. Mrs. Gill and children occupied a middle room on the third floor, the window opening upon Elm-place. At the rear of this, on the same floor, Messrs. Gill and Graves occupied a room together. The servant girls were in a room on the fourth floor. The fire was first discovered soon after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by some person passing in the street. Mr. Thos. Gill was the first one in the house who discovered the fire. He immediately aroused his companion and gave the alarm. The inmates all rushed to the stairway, but found their retreat cut off by the fire in this direction; they could not descend even to the second story. In the excitement of the moment, all entered Mrs. Gill's room. Mr. Gill took several blankets and tied them together, and, fastening one end, threw the other out of the window, and lowered himself part way down, when he missed his hold and fell to the frozen ground below. In his fall, his head came in contact with an iron fence, and he received a severe scalp wound. He was followed by Mr. Graves, who also fell a portion of the distance and sprained his ankles. One of the sisters (Keegan) went to the back room about this time, and with some kind of a string lowered herself out of the back window. The cord was not long enough to reach the ground, and she hung suspended in this position until the night cap on her head caught fire, when she let go her hold and fell into the yard. One thigh and one arm were broken by the fall, and she received other injuries. What we have related thus far transpired within a few minutes. Mrs. Gill, about this time, was seen at the window imploring for help. The blanket-rope still hung out of the window, but she could not be induced to take hold of it. A fireman at this time seized hold of it, and giving a slight jerk, it broke loose. Mrs. Gill was then urged to throw out a bed and jump upon it, but she soon disappeared. By this time Hose Company No. 3 and Engine Company No. 16 had streams of water upon the fire, and it was soon extinguished. As soon as it was possible to reach the third story Mrs. Gill's body was found in a sitting position, near the window of her room, with her arms clasping her two children. Near them was the girl Keegan. They were but little burned, and a coroner's jury has rendered a verdict that all died from suffocation. The origin of this fire is wrapped in mystery. It evidently commenced in the back parlor or dining-room on the second floor, and for the time it was burning made rapid headway. The whole inside of the building to the upper story seems to have been swept over by the fire. Except the back parlor and the stairway, there is no great damage done. Near the stairway is a dumb waiter which extends from the basement to the second story. The outside door was forced open very soon after the fire was discovered, and the doors to the chambers above having been left open, created a strong draft through the dumb-waiter and the stairway. Detective Higgins, of the Deputy Superintendent's office, was promptly on the ground after the fire broke out, and, assisted by Sergeant Ferry and a posse of the Third Precinct Police, took charge of the premises and the dead and the injured. The bodies were all taken to the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police for the time, but were subsequently taken away. Those of Mrs. Gill and children were taken to the house of Jacob K. Olewine, on Elm-place, and that of the girl Keegan to the home of her parents on Butler-street, near Hoyt. The injured persons were all taken at first to the house of Mr. Olewine, where they were attended by physicians. The girl Keegan was subsequently taken to the City Hospital for treatment. Mr. Graves was taken to his brother's residence, No. 358 Carlton-avenue. Mr. Gill remains at the house of Mr. Olewine, who, throughout the trying scene, acted with much consideration, and extended every facility within his power to relieve the sufferers.

The names of the dead are as follows:

Mrs. Elizabeth Gill, aged about 30.
Helen Gill, daughter, 6 years old.
Mary E. Gill, daughter, 2 years old.
Anna Keegan, servant girl, 16 years old.

Mrs. Gill was born in Philadelphia, and was much respected by all who knew her. Her husband left his home for Philadelphia on Friday last. The sad intelligence was telegraphed to him yesterday morning and he was expected home by the late train last night.

The building in which the above accident occurred is owned by Mr. Jacob K. Olewine. The entire loss will probably not exceed $1,500. Insured in the Long Island Insurance Company. The premises yesterday were in charge of Officer Bramegan, of the Third Precinct. Hundreds of people visited the scene of the disaster, but none excepting those having business there were admitted. During the day Coroner Horton held an inquest on the bodies, when a verdict of death from suffocation was rendered.

The Democracy of Kings.—The primary meetings, under a call issued by the United Democratic Convention, were held in the different Wards and towns of Kings County, Thursday evening. On this occasion delegates were elected to the County Committee, City Committee, and to a Convention, whose duties will be to reorganize the Democratic Party, with a view to get rid of some of the notorious abuses now existing. The Ward Committee was also voted for. Notwithstanding these primary meetings were intended as a union of the heretofore dismembered Democracy, still in most of the Wards it was found the union was only with the managers, and that "the people" could not forget their old feuds at the dictatum of a few. As a consequence it is understood that the Bradley men had everything pretty much their own way.

Suicide.—A man named Joseph Brush, 35 years old, committed suicide Saturday night, by taking laudanum. He resided at the corner of Hamilton-avenue and Woodhull-street, where he leaves a widow and two children. Want of employment, it is said, prompted him to commit the act.

Arrest of a River Thief.—Officer Thompson, of the Third Precinct, on Saturday arrested John Munch, who is accused of having stolen a quantity of grain from a vessel in the East River. He was committed for examination.

Fire.—The alarm of fire at 6½ o'clock Saturday night was caused by the burning of a stable and blacksmith shop on Columbia street, the former owned by Jeremiah O'Donnell, and the latter by Daniel Smith. Loss, $300; no insurance.

Drowned.—A man named Curry, employed as a ship-keeper, while on duty at Baxter's wharf Thursday night last, accidentally fell into the water and was drowned. The deceased leaves a family who reside in New-York. The body was not recovered.

On Dit.—That the Brooklyn Post-Office is to be removed to a new location on Court-street, between Joralemon and Atlantic streets, on the 1st of May next.

Recovered.—The body of Farrell Curry, the ship-keeper drowned at Baxter's Wharf, Thursday night last, was found, Saturday afternoon, in Catharine-slip.

Drowned.—A man, named Duncan Rankin, fell into the East River, at the Catharine Ferry, Saturday night, and was drowned.

Mortality.—During the week ending Saturday last there were 103 deaths in Brooklyn. Males, 57; females, 46. There were 21 deaths by consumption, and 10 by inflammation of the lungs.

Terrible Excitement in Port Chester, Rye and Mamaroneck.

WOLVES AND HYENAS PROWLING ABOUT—RUMOR THAT A MOTHER AND CHILD HAVE BEEN DEVOURED.

Port Chester, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 5, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are all in a state of terror here, and I learn that the inhabitants of Rye, Mamaroneck and Greenwich are in quite as unpleasant a condition. I don't know what the result will be, but I seriously apprehend a stampede of the entire population of this section of country, unless there is a change for the better very soon. But I must tell you the cause, and if in doing so I am a little incoherent, you will excuse me and fix it up a little before you publish it—not that I am afraid of ravenous wild beasts myself, for I am not. As the saying is, I wasn't born in the woods to be scared by an owl; but then you know I have a tender wife and eight tender children, and you know a man can't help feeling for his little ones; particularly at a time when, just as likely as not, he may feel for them and not find anything but their trowsers' buttons. It isn't an agreeable subject to dwell upon, Mr. Editor, and therefore I will be brief and go to the point at once. But before going there (I wish it were safe to go to the point or anywhere else around here,) I must ask you to excuse the angular character of my handwriting. When I am not troubled in my mind I write a bold plain round hand, but when there are ravenous wild beasts about, and one has as many tender children as I have, who will keep peeking out at the door, notwithstanding I have told them all about it—there's little Josiah now, standing on a chair, with the window open wide enough to let in a wolf with his mouth open. "Shut that window, you little rascal, and come away from it." Oh, that boy. We've had more trouble with that boy than with all the rest, except Louise, and she's getting over it. That boy had the scarlet fever when he was an infant, and he came mighty near going. Then he had the whooping-cough and the croup I don't know how often, and we thought he'd go every time, but he didn't. I forgot to say that he had an awful time teething. It was nip and tuck with him for several days then, but he came up, and now he's as fat as a pig at Thanksgiving; and as he will keep peeking out every time he gets a chance, I'm afraid, as he has been going so often, that he will go this time sure. The fact is, Mr. Editor, we've got wolves and hyenas out here in this formerly happy, but now sorely afflicted place. I have not seen any myself, and I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing anybody who has; but we've all heard of them and their prowlings about. Its not more than an hour since a neighbor of mine, a man noted for his coolness and bravery in the hour of danger, called in with two revolvers and a rifle, and told me that he had heard that a mother and child, while the former was guarding the latter to school, were attacked by a savage, hungry wolf, and both carried off into the woods. Then to make matters worse, while the wolf was running away with both of the poor creatures in his mouth, a hyena was seen running along after them, and only a little ways behind, looking very unpleasant. Just imagine what that poor mother's feelings must have been, when she saw the hyena running along behind the wolf, and she, poor thing, not in a condition to save her darling. My neighbor couldn't tell when it occurred; and the woman who told his wife didn't know exactly where it occurred; although she was positive it happened either in this neighborhood, or in some of the adjoining towns. She said she had tried hard to find out the woman's name, but had not succeeded, although she was sure she was a lone widow, with a large family of small children. Most people hereabouts have large families. It's the greatest place for growing children that I ever saw, and, consequently, the appearance of wolves and hyenas in our very midst is all the more lamentable. I can't imagine why the wolves and hyenas have come here, unless it's a visitation of Providence for the all-fired high prices we've been charging for eligible country-seats. A neighbor told me, the other day, that a New-York merchant, who was up here to find a place, said *that was* the reason. But if this state of things continues long, prices will probably come down a trifle, I apprehend. Only think of living and bringing up children where there are savage, hungry wolves to devour you alive, and hideous hyenas to dig you up after you have been buried. It's not a pleasant prospect to look straight in the face, and I'm sure real estate will be effected by it. Josiah, you young rascal, shut that door, or I'll excoriate you! Bridget, if I catch that boy peeking out of that door again I'll discharge you! Those Irish girls are so careless with children. I don't believe Bridget would know a hyena if she should see one, and she has lived in my family going on four years. There! I'm sure I saw the shadow of something passing by the window. Josiah! Bridget! Where's Josiah? Well, if that boy ain't out firing stones at the cow. I'll have to go out and bring him in.

Well, I don't know what we shall do. If the Republicans had only reëlected Governor King, we might have had the Seventh Regiment here to clear them out or kill them off, but Governor Morgan wouldn't stir an inch to help us. One of my neighbors, who don't believe the story about the woman and child, told me, when I spoke of the Governor, that he thought the wolf and hyena story a good enough "Morgan" for the present.

I'll send this to you as soon as I can get my hired man to venture to the cars; and if this trouble continues, and don't turn out to be a fable cunningly devised by the City people to get us to sell out cheap, I'll write to you again. At present, you may rest assured that the people hereabouts are in terror, as is the wife of your obedient servant. H. OAKS.

P. S.—A neighbor of mine has just told me that the Railroad Company has agreed to blow the steam whistles as loud as possible, at all the stopping-places near here; and to keep them blowing while the train is anywhere in this locality, in the hope that it may frighten the wolves and hyenas, and allow us to sleep soundly and safely in our beds.

Come to read this over, I find that I have put in what I said to Bridget and Josiah, and it don't seem to fit in right, but I am too nervous to see how to alter it, so you must fix it.

If you have time to spare, I shall be most happy if you will come up to my place and stay a week.

Yours, H. O.

Overland Mail.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 4th inst., contains the details of the California news up to the 10th inst., a summary of which has been telegraphed.

The trip is one of the quickest yet made over the route, being twenty-three days and six hours, without counting off twenty-eight hours that were lost at Fort Chadbourne by the upsetting of the coach, and by delays from other causes at Forts Smith and Tipton.

There were three through passengers, and one from Arizona. No clue had been found of the murderers of the station-keeper and his wife at Visalia. Rich gold diggings are reported fifty miles northwest of the Gila mines, on the south side of the river. Twelve to fifteen dollars to the panfull of dirt had been obtained. One hundred men had gone from the Gila mines to this new mining locality.

A large number of sheep, probably 100,000 head in all, were met on the desert going westward. Many had died from fatigue and want of food.

The road from the Gila to Pimo and Maricopa Wells was in excellent condition, and also on to Tucson. Mr. Baston took passage in the coach at San Pedro, on the river of that name. At the Apache Pass, 80 miles east of Tucson, the road was piled full of rocks in places in a way to hinder the progress of the mails. It was supposed to have been done by the Apaches under Mangus Colorado, as the Sacramento tribe live in that vicinity.

The passengers were obliged to get out and exert themselves to roll away the rocks to allow the coach to pass. The Apaches themselves were not seen, although their camp fires were blazing about a mile to the northward.

Mr. Hawley, one of the route agents, joined the passengers at El Paso. Near the Colorado the coach was overturned, and, while damages were being repaired, the coach from the East came up and was capsized near the same place. One passenger in the latter had his shoulder broken, and another received several severe hurts in the face. Their names were not learned. At Fort Chadbourne, two more passengers joined, and no incident worthy of note occurred thence to Springfield.

Near Bolivar, between Springfield and Tipton, the coach was stopped, about 8 o'clock at night, by persons supposed to be highwaymen. A man stood in the road as the coach approached, and asked, "Is Sam aboard?" repeating the question several times. He had several accomplices about, as whistling was heard in several directions, as though meant for signals and answers. The mail coaches have been stopped on several occasions previously, and the "boot" has been found cut open.

The steamship *Columbia* arrived on the 8th at San Francisco, bringing dates to the 5th from Northern California. She brought $37,000, of which $30,000 was to Wells, Fargo & Co.

Gen. Kibbe was at Humboldt, and reported having captured 84 Indian prisoners on Mad River. No gun was fired. They would be removed to some reservation.

At the Crescent City Mines an ounce a day to the hand was obtained, and in some instances more.

A bloody affray occurred at San José on the 10th, between Thos. Seals, Alexander Robb, and Samuel Crosby on the one side, and two brothers, named James and Paul Shores. Paul Shores was shot dead, James severely cut with a knife, and lacerated by a bloodhound; Seals shot through the left leg, just above the knee, the ball passing in front of the bone; while Robb merely received a slight contusion by a blow over the head with a pishol.

From Genoa, Carson's Valley, advices to Jan. 9, from Walker's River, states that Mr. Lude and two others left that place in December for Mariposa by way of Moro Pass, and a heavy storm setting in at that time, it is supposed they perished in the snow.

United States Ship Vandalia.—The *Herald* of the 10th has the following notice of this vessel: The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, Arthur Sinclair, Commander, will leave this port for Guaymas this day. The *Vandalia* goes to relieve the *St. Marys*, now stationed at Guaymas, where she has already rendered much service. Her whole complement comprises a force of 181 men, distributed as follows: Officers, 21; marines, 25; seamen, 138.

Telegraphing Two Thousand Miles in One Circuit.

On Saturday evening the National Telegraph Line worked in an unbroken circuit from New-York to Leavenworth, Kansas, and subsequently to Prairie du Chien, Wis. Messages were sent and received with the same promptness with which they could have been sent 50 miles. The distance by the wires to Leavenworth is nearly 2,000 miles. Dispatches were also dropped at all the principal cities on the route.

Dominican Republic.—President Santana has just issued a decree prohibiting foreign vessels, after July 1, 1859, participating in the coastwise trade of the Republic. The only exceptions are in favor of ports of difficult access; which are Barburuco, Paradis and Petit-Feore, upon the Southern Coast; and Babaro, Cabarete and Macao, upon the North. Foreign bottoms may share in the business of these ports by paying a duty of four current dollars per ton.

The price of ounces for January was fixed at 3,200 national dollars.

Among the passengers who leave Boston this week in one of the Cunard steamers, for Europe, are Mr. John Ward, our Minister to China, his family, and Miss Maria J. McIntosh, the distinguished author. While Mr. Ward is occupied officially in China, Mrs. Ward and Miss McIntosh are to travel through some of the most interesting parts of Europe. The latter has a book in preparation, which will lose nothing by this new field of observation and experience.

Who Makes the Only Burglar-Proof Safe?

All persons interested in the answer to the above are invited to read the following certificate, which decide the matter beyond any question:

Iowa City, Iowa, Jan. 21, 1859.

This certifies that the undersigned purchased, for the use of the State Bank of Iowa, of Lewis Lillie, of Troy, N. Y., his Patent Wrought and Chilled Iron Vault Doors and Frames, Bank Locks, and two of his Burglar-Proof Safes. In his contract with us, *Mr. Lillie gave us the privilege of testing his Safes in any manner likely to be resorted to by burglars*, before paying for them, which his competitors for the contract—Mr. W. W. Bacon, of New-Haven, Conn., and Mr. Goodrich, Agent for Messrs. Duryee & Forsyth, of Rochester, N. Y.,—*did not propose to do*, but claimed that Mr. Lillie's Safes would not stand the test, if a gentleman whom they should select were allowed to operate upon them.

We have this day had the safes so purchased of Mr. Lillie tested by drilling. The operation was performed by Mr. Samuel Miller, of Iowa City, who is a skillful mechanic, who had been indicated by Messrs. Bacon and Goodrich to be a suitable person for that purpose.

We requested Mr. Miller to provide himself with a good ratchet drill and four bits as perfectly made and tempered as he could make them. The Safes were placed in the vault of the State Bank, in such a position that the one not operated upon afforded a rest for the ratchet drill as firm and convenient as could be desired.

After making all his preparations and adjusting his drill, Mr. Miller commenced operations for the purpose of drilling a hole through one side of the Safe. He worked steadily and faithfully for 1 hour and 56 minutes, at the end of which time his bits were entirely used up, so that it was wholly useless for him to operate any further with them, as he informed us, and as was evident from the inspection of the bits themselves. The bits were examined, after being used, by us, and by others more competent than us to judge of their sufficiency, and we are satisfied they were well made and well tempered.

Upon examination we found that he had yet full two inches of metal between the point of the drill and the interior of the Safe. The metal yet to be penetrated, Mr. Miller informed us, and we are satisfied, *was harder and more difficult to drill than that already passed*, and being satisfied, from what had been already done, that the Safes were *as good as Mr Lillie had contracted to deliver us*, we dispensed with any further testing, and accepted them.

Mr. Lillie has throughout this matter acted liberally and honorably by us, and we take pleasure in recommending him and his work to persons needing articles in his line.

S. J. KIRKWOOD, } Ex. Com. State
H. PRICE, } Bank of Iowa.

A large assortment of
LILLIE'S FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
constantly on hand, and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe.

Late Fire at Dubuque, Iowa.

Dubuque, Jan. 7, 1859.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. McCLURE.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

Consumption.—Letter from Dr. Churchill.—I shall give to the public, in a day or two, an original letter from Dr. J. F. Churchill, of Paris, dated Dec. 17, 1858, in exposition of his hypothesis in regard to the proximate cause of, and specific treatment for Consumption, by the HYPOPHOSPHITES. It will possess great interest both for the medical profession and the public. Those who wish information in regard to Dr. Churchill's discovery, can obtain it at the office of the undersigned, where the Genuine Remedy is for sale at $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5. Wholesale and retail, at the sole General Dépôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch-st., up stairs. Also by CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

J. WINCHESTER,
American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

A Proclamation!
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY.
THE PRESIDENT NO LONGER THINKS OF BUYING CUBA.

Argument and entreaty are exhausted. He has now come to a very sensible conclusion, viz.: to arm one thousand men with the VOLCANIC REPEATING RIFLE, which carries thirty balls, and can be loaded and discharged thirty times in less than one minute. One thousand men, armed with this Rifle, would be equal to thirty thousand armed with any other weapon. If our worthy Chief Magistrate does not bestir himself the Cubans will be ahead of him, as they are now buying them in large quantities, and will soon be able to defend themselves against any force that can be brought against them. The balls are all waterproof—hence their great superiority over any other arm. No changes of climate, or even immersion in water, affects them.

Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *ne plus ultra* of Fire-arms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention. Their beauty of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, "The man who invented that gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."

Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's dépôt, No. 267 Broadway, New-York. JOSEPH MERWIN,
Sole Agent for United States.

Also agent for the celebrated G. D., C. & T., and Waterproof Percussion Caps.

A Clergyman's Testimony.

Pittsford, Vt., Aug. 1, 1858.

I hereby certify that my hair having become *quite gray*, I used Heimstreet's Hair Coloring (prepared by W. E. Hagan, of Troy, N. Y.) for four weeks, and my hair was in that time restored to its original color. I can *fully recommend* the article to be all it claims.

WM. KINGSLEY,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pittsford, Vt.

Remember that this result was produced by HEIMSTREET'S *Inimitable, the original* and *only reliable* Hair Restorative.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Bartholf's Superior
MANUFACTURING AND FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 489 BROADWAY.

The Horrors of Hair-Dyeing.—The terrible effects of poisonous hair-dyes having been thoroughly exposed, the public are referred to the official statement of Dr. CHILTON, at No. 6 Astor House, showing that CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Dye is pure, excellent and poisonless.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to Order and warranted to fit. Also all the latest styles of Men's Furnishing Goods, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents a Box, Black or Brown.—HILL'S Arctic Ointment, for Chaps, &c. HILL'S Hair Dye, 50 cents a box, Black or Brown.
HILL, Inimitable Hair Cutter, No. 1 Barclay-st.

Smithsonian House, Broadway.—Hotel Accommodations on the European plan. Single rooms, 50 cts., 75 cts., and $1 per day. Double rooms and parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered. Steam heat throughout.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Professor J. C. Lane has several valuable patents for sale. Models now on exhibition at his rooms, No. 41 Park-row, *Times'* Building, New-York.

MARRIED

Miles—Dowing.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, by the Rev. T. J. Sawyer, William B. Miles to Martha M., daughter of the late Isaac Downing, all of this City.

Boyd—Thomas.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 3, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Higbee, John Boyd to Sarah A. Thomas, all of this City.

O'Hanlon—Dougherty.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 3, by the Rev. P. Moran, Dr. Philip O'Hanlon, Jr., of this City, to Mary, third daughter of George Dougherty, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

Rider.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 5, Christopher Rider, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his nephews, E. G. Burling and Samuel Osgood, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 217 West 19th-st., near the 8th-av.

Gillen.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 5, Thomas Gillen, the blind soap-dealer of the Park, aged 52 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 121 Allen-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock.

Mills.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 6, of enlargement of the heart, Mary Jane, only daughter of the late Mason Mills, aged 17 years, 11 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock, this day, (Monday,) from the residence of her brother, Chas. Mills, No. 11 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

Gill.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 6, Mrs. Edward Gill, also, her two children, Helen and Minnie.

The friends of the family are invited to attend their funeral, from the residence of J. K. Olwine, Esq., No. 4 Elm-place, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 12 M.

Prince.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 6, Antoinette, wife of Robert Prince, aged 43 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at her late residence, No. 107 Jay, corner of Prospect-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, as the remains will be taken therefrom to Staten Island.

Reed.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 5, of scarlet fever, Frank Ernest, youngest child of Lewis B. Reed, Jr., aged 2 years and 7 months.

Shute.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 6, suddenly, Rosack, wife of Henry D. Shute.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

☞ Boston and Providence papers please copy.

Platt.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday evening, Feb. 5, Maria Lawrence, wife of Frederick Platt, aged 60 years and 30 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Fredrick L. and Charles H. Platt, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Hedden M. E. Church, Montgomery st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Sheldon.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 5, Camilla R., wife of Elisha S. Sheldon, aged 29 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 9½ o'clock A. M., from St. Peter's Church, Jersey City. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Williamson.—At Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 5, Mr. John Williamson, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Alexander Smith, at South Bergen, N. J., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

Carpenter.—At New-Rochelle, on Friday, Feb. 4, Hannah, wife of Thomas Carpenter, aged 76 years, 11 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, New-Rochelle, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

De Forest.—In Watertown, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 3, Benjamin De Forest, in the 79th year of his age.

Keeny.—At St. Paul, Min., on Thursday, Jan. 27, Henry N. Keeny, of New-York, aged 44 years.

☞ In consequence of the non-arrival of the remains of John De Forest, his funeral will be postponed until further notice.

Corning.—At Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 4, D. Austin Corning, third son of Edward Corning, in the 24th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, at Rye, on Monday morning, the 7th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation. The express train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad leaves the 27th-st. dépôt at 8 o'clock, stopping at Rye.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEST!
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL
Has been proved by twelve years' experience the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, &c., and is warranted pure and made from fresh livers.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER Complaint, or all disorders of the stomach, use the great rejuvenator,
HUTCHINGS' LIFE EXHILARANT,
HUTCHINGS' LIFE EXHILARANT,
HUTCHINGS' LIFE EXHILARANT,
HUTCHINGS' LIFE EXHILARANT,
HUTCHINGS' LIFE EXHILARANT,
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HUTCHINGS' LIFE EXHILARANT,
HUTCHINGS' LIFE EXHILARANT,
HUTCHINGS' LIFE EXHILARANT,
HUTCHINGS' LIFE EXHILARANT.
One Dollar per bottle. Sold at No. 1[illegible] Chambers-st., New-York, and Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

COPARTNERSHIP.—GEORGE C. PARKER having disposed of his entire interest in the business of the late firm of EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., has this day formed a copartnership with his brother, JOHN L. PARKER, and will continue the Fish and Provision business, under the firm of GEO. C. PARKER & BROTHER, at No. 259 Washington-st., second store above Murray st.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1859.

With ample means, we purpose at all times to have on hand, for the selection of the trade, in lots to suit purchasers, a well-selected stock of FISH and PROVISIONS, embracing MACKEREL, CODFISH, DUNFISH, BLUEFISH, WHITEFISH, SALMON, SHAD and HERRING. Also, BEEF, PORK, LARD, Smoked HAMS, SHOULDERS, BEEF and TONGUES, BUTTER, Extra CHEESE, SALT, in sacks, bags and pockets; pure Cider VINEGAR, &c. We respectfully solicit the continuation of the favors of our old friends and patrons, and the patronage of the trade generally. All shipping orders, and orders received by mail, will receive particular attention, and will be executed at the lowest market rates.

STANDARD ARITHMETICS.
COMPLETE SERIES.
ONE MENTAL AND ONE WRITTEN ARITHMETIC.
WARREN COLBURN'S
FIRST LESSONS.
"The only faultless school-book."

This little book has effected a complete revolution in the manner of teaching Arithmetic, and its system is now generally conceded to be the true one for instruction. OTHER BOOKS HAVE IMITATED, BUT NONE HAVE EQUALED THE ORIGINAL. The annual sale of this book is unprecedented; it is extensively used in every State of the Union, and what speaks most highly in its favor is, that it has secured this unparalleled circulation SOLELY ON ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS. A new edition of this work has been published, with an INTRODUCTION TO WRITTEN ARITHMETIC added, but the original text has not been changed. Teachers and others will be pleased to learn that the publishers have brought out a new treatise on Written Arithmetic, designed to follow Colburn's First Lessons, based on the same general plan, the two making a complete series.

EATON'S ARITHMETIC,
Adapted to the best mode of instruction in Common Schools and Academies,
By James S. Eaton,
PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER.

The cordial reception which this book has received, its general introduction, and the decided satisfaction it gives in the school room, place it in a prominent position as a text-book. Although recently presented for public favor, it is used in many of the best schools in the country and meets the approbation of the most critical mathematical teachers. The well known ability of the author and his long experience in teaching eminently fit him to prepare a text-book on Written Arithmetic.

From the Rev. Lyman Coleman, D.D., Philadelphia.

We have thoroughly tested Mr. Eaton's Arithmetic in our Seminary, and find it altogether the most satisfactory that has fallen under our notice for practical use. It is scientific, perspicuous, methodical and practical—neither too concise, nor yet too full. Divested of all useless verbiage, the principles and rules are clearly stated and systematically illustrated and applied.

From E. W. Peet, Genoa, Wis.

I have a large class in Eaton's Arithmetic, and like it very much. In my opinion 'tis the best text-book on Written Arithmetic published.

From J. P. Fisk, Principal Preparatory and Normal Department, Beloit College, Wis.

I am so well pleased with Eaton's Arithmetic that I shall put it in the Preparatory and Normal Department, in the place of Greenleaf's National.

From J. A. Taggard, A. M., Principal of the Mathematical Department of the Grammar School of Columbia College, New-York.

Eaton's Arithmetic has been used the past term in the Grammar School of Columbia College and has given unqualified satisfaction. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best Arithmetic with which I am acquainted.—J. A. Taggard.

Mr. Taggard has been Principal of the Mathematical Department of the Grammar School of Columbia College for the last ten years, and I place the greatest confidence in his ability to pronounce an opinion relative to the merits of mathematical works for schools.

Charles Anthon, LL. D.,
Professor of Greek in Columbia College, and
Rector of the Grammar School.

Eaton's Arithmetic has recently been adopted by the School Committees of Boston, Roxbury, Bangor, Me., and other large cities and towns in the United States. Teachers and School Committees, dissatisfied with the books now in use, are requested to examine this really good book.

Copies furnished for examination on receipt of postage —15 cents. Address
BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE,
Nos. 25 and 29 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

F. COTTENET & ATHERTON,
Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st.,
Corner College-place,
AGENTS FOR
"BAJOU'S" PARIS KID GLOVES,
"BISCHOFF'S" GROS DU RHINES,
"SEMPER IDEM," "IMPERIAL," AND "CASTLE" DO.
M. RUBINACCI'S SEWINGS.
Also,
HILGER BROS'. CLOTHS AND DOESKINS,
and
A large and varied assortment of
BONNET RIBBONS,
of the importation of
N. MUMFORD MOORE.

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c.—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

DELISSER & PROCTOR,
NO. 508 BROADWAY,
(Successors to Stanford & Swords,)
Have just Published
THE LIFE OF ROBERT BURNS.
By Carlyle and others. Forming the second volume of the HOUSEHOLD LIBRARY. 18mo, cloth, 50 cents.

From the Day-Book.

Nothing truly great has ever been written of Burns except this sketch of Carlyle's. It is genius comprehending genius. One can read it and reread it, and always with increasing admiration.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

This spiritual portrait, by Carlyle, is one of the grandest efforts of the pen of that great writer.

From the Scottish American Journal.

It is by far the finest estimate of Burns, as a man and a poet, that has ever been written.

SECOND EDITION OF
POPE, OR PRESIDENT?
FACTS FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
12mo. Cloth. $1.

From the Protestant Churchman.

This important book should be in the hands of every intelligent Christian in our country. It is no tirade of abuse against the system it treats of, but a clear revelation of it—as *it is*—from its own standards and authorities, and embodies facts that ought to startle into watchfulness every Protestant that reads it.

Copies sent to any address, prepaid, on receipt of the price.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
PULPIT AND ROSTRUM.
No. III.
Containing the
GREAT UNFINISHED PROBLEMS OF THE UNIVERSE,
WITH THE MOTIONS OF THE SUN AND THE PLANETS THROUGH SPACE, AND THE DETERMINATION OF THE CENTRE OF THE STELLAR UNIVERSE.
BY
PROF. O. M. MITCHELL,
Of the Cincinnati Observatory.

Being a Lecture delivered Saturday evening, Jan. 29, 1859, at the Academy of Music, New-York, before an immense audience, and for the benefit of Prof. Mitchell.

This most thrilling and soul-inspiring theme was treated by our eminent American Astronomer in his usual graphic and masterly style, and held in almost breathless attention an audience of near 4,000 persons.

Price per Number for PULPIT AND ROSTRUM, 10 cents. Twelve successive Numbers, $1.

For sale and subscriptions received by all Booksellers.
E. D. BARKER, Publisher,
No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

ALBRO & BROTHERS,
No. 156 Bowery, fourth door above Broome-st.,
and No. 254 Grand st., corner of Chrystie,
Are selling
The finest quality of
OOLONG TEA at 60 cents per pound.
The finest quality of
BREAKFAST SOUCHONG TEA, at 48 cents per pound.
The finest quality of
OLD JAVA COFFEE, (roasted daily,) at 18c. per pound.
GOOD JAVA COFFEE, (roasted daily,) at 16c. per pound.
GOOD MARACAIBO COFFEE,
(roasted daily,) at 14 cents per pound.
Best quality CUT LOAF SUGAR, } At
Best quality POWDERED SUGAR, } Refiners'
Best quality WHITE COFFEE SUGAR, } Prices.
And YELLOW COFFEE SUGAR, }
CHOICE OLD WINES AND LIQUORS
Of every variety,
On draught and in bottles.

OPENING OF
NEW SPRING GOODS
THIS DAY
At
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S,
Importer of
SILKS, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
RICH FLOWERS, LACES,
MILLINERY ARTICLES, &c.
No. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts., New-York.

ALBRO & BROTHERS,
156 Bowery, fourth door above Broome-st.,
And 254 Grand-st., corner of Chrystie,
HAVE REDUCED THEIR PRICES
As follows:
BEST QUALITY YOUNG HYSON TEA,
(The finest article in market,)
Reduced from 80 cents to 72 cents per ℔.
CURIOUS YOUNG HYSON TEA,
(Very delicate, and finely flavored,)
Reduced from 72 cents to 60 cents per ℔.
EXTRA FINE YOUNG HYSON TEA,
(Sweet, strong and fragrant,)
Reduced from [illegible] cents to [illegible] cents per ℔.
FINE YOUNG HYSON TEA,
(Sweet and good,)
Reduced from [illegible] cents to [illegible] cents per ℔.
CURIOUS KOREW OOLONG TEA,
(Finely flavored, strong and light drawing,)
Reduced from [illegible] cents to [illegible] cents per ℔.
EXTRA FINE ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
(Rich and full flavored,)
Reduced from 40 cents to [illegible] cents per ℔.
IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER AND HYSON TEA,
(Of the finest quality,)
Reduced from $1 to [illegible] cents per ℔.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to mutual arrangement, the Principals of Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College have consented to meet the classes and members of the Mercantile Library Association at their Lecture-room, No. 23 Cooper Institute, for the purpose of elucidating the method of teaching Accounts and the Collateral Sciences, as practised at their Colleges. This will afford an excellent opportunity to such as are desirous of testing the merits of institutions of this kind, and, it is hoped, will prove of sufficient interest to secure a full attendance of the members of the Association. C. H. WEIDNER,
Chairman Class Committee.
The lecture above specified will be delivered at Room No. [illegible] Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING next, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock, to which the public generally, and business men in particular, are cordially invited.
S. S. PACKARD, Resident Principal.

THE TIMES BUILDINGS.—The best place in the United States to construct a fine building was the spot in front of the Park where the building now stands of the *New-York Times*. It is surrounded by streets on all sides, it makes a small block by itself, it fronts on the City Hall Park, and is flooded with light from all quarters, from the rising to the setting sun. The best place in this central spot of taste, business and splendor, was taken for a Restaurant by CROOK & LUFF, and since they opened it last Spring it has been crowded. They give the earliest breakfasts and the latest dinners that are to be had down town, and at prices which amazed us when we looked at their Bill of Fare. The entrances are from Park-row and Nassau-st., up stairs for the Restaurant, and down stairs for the Lunch-Room, &c. The whole establishment is maintained with the utmost degree of elegance and convenience for the guests; and with a system of economy and rapidity of execution of orders, which surpasses the expectation of every guest.

THE SUMMER MOON WAS SHINING
All in the purple sky
My wife and I, we tossed about,
And could not close an eye.
I cursed and swore, she scolded me
All through the weary night,
But 'twas enough to vex a saint,
The bed-bugs' savage bite.
You may be sure I certain went
Next morn to LYON'S store,
And home in joyful triumph I,
Th' Magnetic Powder bore,
Which quickly slaughtered every bug,
Mosquito, roach and fly.
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS are warranted to destroy all house and vegetable insects and vermin. Houses, ships, &c., cleaned by contract. BARNES & PARK, General Family Medicine Dépôt, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

PIKE'S PEAK
GOLD MINES.
The subscribers propose to transport any given number of pounds, from Leavenworth City or other points on the Missouri that may be agreed upon, to the Gold Mines of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, and the Platte, during the months of April and May, with dispatch and on favorable terms. For our practical experience as Transporters on the Plains, and our responsibility as common carriers, we refer to Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General; J. T. Soutter, President of the Bank of the Republic; William Van Deventer, No. 195 Fulton-st.; Benjamin Holliday, Tontine Buildings, Wall-st., and J. B. Simpson, Nos. 5 and 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Buildings, New-York City. To the latter gentleman, our General Agent, we refer for all particulars. Early applications will meet with favor.
(Signed) RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.
Leavenworth City, K. T., Jan. 28, 1859.

PHOTOGRAPHING ON WOOD
AND ENGRAVING.
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF WOOD-CUT ILLUSTRATIONS. The subscribers (by Price's patent process of photographing directly on the block of wood, and engraving therefrom,) are enabled to produce a more accurate representation, and at less cost, than by the old tedious method of hand-drawing.
Photograph likenesses for engraving can be taken from the originals or other pictures.
Dwellings, carriages or machinery taken in any part of the City, if necessary.
Landscapes, medical illustrations, envelopes, &c., produced with accuracy and dispatch.
WATERS & TILTON,
Photographers and Engravers,
No. 90 Fulton-st., New-York.

NECK-TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS of NECK-TIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION. Commencing at 25 cents per dozen. | 36 WARREN-STREET. | This is the only house in America dealing exclusively in NECK-TIES.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
An examination of
THE ROTARY LOCK,
Now in use by thousands of our most prominent citizens, cannot fail to convince any one of its great advantages over all other locks as to security and convenience. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

MUSICAL BOXES.
The undersigned offer for sale a large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 24 tunes, with different accompaniments, and with a variety of
AMERICAN,
French, German and Italian Music. Overtures, Expressives, Forte Piano, Mandolines.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HYDROCARBON OIL FOR GAS.
An improved and very rich oil for making gas in the different Portable Gas Machines now in use, as cheap as any oil in market. Made by
DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO.,
Oil Manufacturers, No. 207 Pearl-st.

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!!
Nothing looks worse than unclean teeth, no matter what personal adornment you undergo or toilet requisites you use. If you neglect your teeth all is useless. Now, there is no excuse; for 25 cents a year you can have beautiful white teeth and a sweet breath, and warranted not to injure the teeth of a child. Fifteen years' extensive sale pronounces THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL POWDER the best extant, submitted to hundreds of dentists, and all declare it innocent and good. Sold by all Druggists.

WHAT VIRTUE IN THAT BLESSED SALVE!
The Magnetic Salve. Such is the song of many. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., and by druggists; also, by F. G. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by GOULD, Stationer, *Tribune* Building.

DUPUY'S NEW PERFUME.
"THE MOUNT VERNON BOUQUET."
Exquisite in Fragrance.
E. DUPUY, Chemist, No. 609 Broadway.

PURE PORT WINE.
OSBORNE'S pure juice Port Wine for sale in quart and pint bottles, or by the gallon, by
G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

REPLATING—AS GOOD AS NEW.
Families having plated casters, cake baskets, coffee urns, tea sets, forks, spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice, and moderate price, by LUCIUS HART, 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

UP TO THIS TIME MUSIC HAS BEEN THE privilege of a few persons endowed with organs of peculiar aptness, or of an inexhaustible patience; it has never been that of the masses, and out of any one thousand pupils who commence its study there are scarcely three, perhaps two, who, after several years of hard labor, succeed in reading, much less writing, it in a satisfactory manner.

The causes of this lamentable fact may be easily accounted for. First of all, we shall notice the "writing." No one would now contest the incomparable superiority of the Arabian to the Roman figures, or deny for an instant that the operations of arithmetic, so simple with the one, would become with the other extremely complicated. The complication of signs, which so long prevented the progress of science, and rendered it unintelligible to the many, exists this very day in music, and produces the same results. People could write and read music at least as well as their own language, and even more easily, were not the means of instruction actually resorted to so difficult and discouraging; the usual methods are not within the reach of the masses, and although some few, naturally gifted, overcome the many difficulties, more soon give up disgusted and exhausted.

But that state of things has been changed by the discovery of Galin, together with the admirable method of exercises of Cheve, and his elementary treatise on harmony. Music now, with a few signs more simple than those of common hand-writing, with rules as logical as those of arithmetic, is easier to read and to write than our own language. With the new theory and the new method masses may be and are taught in a few months, not only to repeat one or two pieces learned by heart, as in the old method, but to read the old as well as the new method at sight, to write from ear, and to compose without the assistance of any instrument. Henceforth, musical science is free of access. Music will be no more a privilege of the few. Without trouble, without fatigue, nay, even with facility and pleasure, everybody may learn to read and write it in a short time.

Mlle. SAUGAGEOT will deliver a free lecture upon this interesting subject, at the Cooper Institute, Room, No. 21, TUESDAY, Feb. 8.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Hon. Edward Everett will deliver his oration on the *Character of Washington*, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund, before the members of the Association, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at the Plymouth Church. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had of the undersigned, and the members of the Board of Directors, also at W. W. Rose's, Messrs. Journey & Burnham's and H. H. Dickinson's, Atlantic-st., and at J. E. Davies' and Carl Prox's, Fulton-st.
G. L. HAIGHT, }
S. W. CAREY, } Lecture
S. D. C. VAN BOKKELIN, } Committee.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts. On TUESDAY evening, Feb. 8, 1859, GEORGE VANDENHOFF will read "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Tickets 25 cents each, for sale at the door.
G. L. HAIGHT, }
S. W. CAREY, } Lecture
S. D. C. VAN BOKKELEN, } Committee.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES forced to grow in six weeks, by my incomparable Onguent; it will cause hair to grow upon the baldest head as if by magic. One dollar per bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 15 Ann-st.; HAYES, Brooklyn.

THE WHAT CHEER HOP YEAST CAKES.—The purest article for making good sweet bread, cakes, &c., contains no saleratus, no drugs.
For sale by all the grocers, 12c. a dozen, and by the proprietor, STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

ALSOPP'S EAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE.—For sale in kegs of 3, 5 and 10 gallons each, at the Wine Vaults No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught.
G. E. MENDUM.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

NO. 624 BROADWAY.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
Which has now been presented for over
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
to overflowing audiences, thus proving that
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
GENUINE ORIGINAL MERIT
will always meet with the hearty approval of a
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
DISCRIMINATING PRESS AND PUBLIC.
This popular comedy, which has already achieved the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
as evinced by its unparalleled run,
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
though the Theatre is most invariably
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS,
anxious to witness the first scene, and who are always
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER,
FROM THE RISE
TO THE FALL
OF THE CURTAIN.

To conclude with the capital farce, never before acted in this City, called

THE LITTLE SAVAGE.

Supported by the strength of the company.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DON PASQUALE.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
on her way through New-York to Albany, Troy, Rochester, Toronto, Buffalo and the West, will appear, for the first time,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 8,
in Donizetti's sparkling opera of
DON PASQUALE,
when she will sing her admired role of
NORINA,
assisted by FLORENZA, LORINI and MAGGIOROTTI,
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seats....................$2
Admission ticket.......$1 | Family circle.......50 cents.
Amphitheatre....................25 cents.
On SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
when the opera of
DON PASQUALE
will be repeated.
The price of admission for the
MATINEE,
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
(No reserved seats.)

The sale of seats for Friday will commence on Wednesday morning, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock, at the regular ticket offices—Breusing's, Sibell's, and the Academy of Music. Tickets for the Matinee may also be obtained at the above places and at the principal hotels and music stores.

Mlle. Piccolomini leaves for Albany immediately after the Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NIXON & CO.'S
GRAND EQUESTRIAN CORPS.
THIRD WEEK OF THE PRODIGIOUS SUCCESS OF THIS UNEXAMPLED BODY OF ARTISTS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½.
PRICES.
Parquette, Dress Circle and First Circle Boxes...50 cents
Family Circle, entrance in Crosby-st..............25 cents
Seats in Private Boxes..........................$1
Private Boxes....................................$5
Children to the Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes..........................Half-price

First time of the Novel and Splendid Gymnastic Pageant, by Forty Star Artists, styled

THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM;
Or, SPORTS OF ANCIENT ROME.
DAN RICE!
EDUCATED MULES!
The Talking Horse, EXCELSIOR!
THE BASKET HORSES!
THE ROMAN SLAVES!
And many other perfect Scenes!

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS—The Fabulous Pantomime of JACK, THE GIANT KILLER, for ladies and children expressly, and only for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Matinées. No performance Saturday afternoon or evening.

TUESDAY NIGHT—Grand Mass Benefit for DAN RICE.

WANTED—All the Cinderella Children. Apply at the back door, Tuesday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

There will be three Matinée performances of the Pantomime of JACK, THE GIANT KILLER, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.

Open at 1; to commence at 2.

No performances on SATURDAY AFTERNOON or EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, Feb. 21,
LONGFELLOW'S HIAWATHA.
MATILDA HERON.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' THIRD

CLASSICAL MATINEE,

Season of 1858-59,
At
DODWORTH'S HALL,
On
TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
With the assistance of AUGUSTUS BESIG.

PROGRAMME.

I. Sonate in A minor, Opus 105..........Schumann
For piano-forte and violin, in three movements.
WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS.
II. Quartet in D minor, No. 43..........Haydn
1. Allegro. 2. Andante, O più tosto, Allegretto.
3. Menuetto, Allegro, Ma non Troppo.
4. Finale, Vivace Assai.
Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGMANN.
III. Etude for piano, Opus 23, No. 2..........Rubinstein
WILLIAM MASON.
IV. Quintet in B♭ major, Op. 87 (Posthumous). Mendelssohn
1. Allegro, Vivace. 2. Andante, Scherzando.
3. Adagio, E Lento. 4. Allegro, Molto Vivace.
Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA, BERGMANN and BESIG.

The grand piano-forte is furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, No. 84 Walker-st.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

For sale at the music stores and at the door.

Subscriptions for the series of six Matinées received at the door, and at the music stores of C. Breusing, Scharfenberg & Luis, and Schuberth & Co.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

First appearance of
MADAME ELVIRA on the FLYING WIRE.
First appearance of
MADAME ELVIRA on the FLYING WIRE.
First appearance of
MADAME ELVIRA on the FLYING WIRE.
ANOTHER WEEK
of the
NUBIAN TROUBADOURS, NUBIAN TROUBADOURS,
NUBIAN TROUBADOURS, NUBIAN TROUBADOURS,
NUBIAN TROUBADOURS, NUBIAN TROUBADOURS,
AND
SURPASSINGLY-EXCELLENT NEGRO COMEDIANS
SURPASSINGLY-EXCELLENT NEGRO COMEDIANS
SURPASSINGLY-EXCELLENT NEGRO COMEDIANS
Who will conjure up the best spirits, and appear
AFTERNOONS at 3, EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock,
DURING THIS WEEK.
Monday, Feb. 7, to Saturday, Feb. 12, 1859.

This famous troupe embraces among its GALAXY OF AFRICAN STARS, such dazzling luminaries as C. A. Searles, Brudder Bones, Banjoist, Comedian, &c.; Mr. Turner, Banjoist and Basso; Billy Blair, Tambourinist, Comic Singer and Humorist; J. English, Basso-Primo; John Hassett, Balladist and Vocal Extemporist; M. D. EDMONDS, Solo Violinist and Dulcimer Artist; Wm. H. Vincent, Burlesque Dancer and Female Ethiopist. Who will guarantee to throw their audiences into a "fine frenzy" of delight, and to administer their BLACK DRAUGHTS in such hearty doses as will prove an INFALLIBLE PANACEA for CARE and GRIEF, adapted to the daintiest, as well as the most robust, mental constitution. Mme. ELVIRA will dance LA CRACOVIENNE, and also appear on THE FLYING WIRE. For details see the small bills of the day. The EXQUISITE AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c.

Admittance 25c.; Children under ten 13c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, Feb. 21,
ROBERT STOEPEL'S
HIAWATHA.
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Brilliant success of Mr. Lester Wallack's new piece, called
THE VETERAN.
Houses crowded to the ceiling every night.
NINTH WEEK OF MR. WALLACK.
SERIES OF MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
Assault by the Zouaves,
The Regiment on the March, &c., &c.
Will be played every night till further notice.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Feb. 7,
The performance will commence with
IVANHOE.
Isaac..........................Mr. E. Eddy.
Rebecca........................Mme. Ponisi.
To conclude with the grand spectacle of
BLUE BEARD.
Abomelique.....................Mr. Fitzgerald.
Fatima.........................Mme. Ponisi.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees..........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 7, 1859,
The performance will commence with the play denominated and christened the
FEMALE FORTY THIEVES OF NEW-YORK.
To be followed by the nautical Drama of
YANKEE JACK.
Concluding with
FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 7,
The entertainment will commence with
MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
Mose..........................Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
To be followed by the drama of the
OCEAN CHILD.
To conclude with
TOODLES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, Feb. 21,
ROBERT STOEPEL'S
ROMANTIC SYMPHONY,
HIAWATHA.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,

Under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Olwine.

MONDAY EVENING, Benefit to the widow of the late F. C. WEMYSS, late Secretary of the American Dramatic Fund.

OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,

by Gayler, universally conceded to be the best modern comedy, will be presented.

MISS JULIA DALY,

in her eminently-successful representation of the Yankee Gal. The capital Farce of LOVE AND MURDER, with Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM; SKETCHES IN INDIA, with Messrs. FOX, LINGARD, J. MOORE, Miss HERRING, and Mrs. ELDRIDGE; and THE HAPPY MAN, with Mr. MARTIN.

OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN EVERY NIGHT till further notice.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LITTLE ELLA'S BENEFIT.

A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to "LITTLE ELLA" VIRGINIA BURNS, the wonderful "Child Reader," four years of age, under the auspices of a committee of ladies and gentlemen, at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1859,

The Academy having been generously placed at the disposal of the committee by Mr. Ullman.

The committee embraces the following names:

Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
Wm. C. Bryant,
Peter Cooper,
R. K. Haight,
Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime,
Rev. Gorham D. Abbott,
Gulian C. Verplanck,
James S. Thayer,
August Belmont,
Abram S. Hewitt,
J. Marion Sims,
Prof. D. C. Van Norman,
And others.

The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services:

Miss MARIA S BRAINERD, Mr. WM. MASON,
Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES, Dr. ROBT. GOLDBECK.

Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the house. Particulars in future programme.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK OF NEW-YEAR CALLS.
Fourth Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,

By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.

To conclude with S. BLEEKER's celebrated and original local Burlettta, written expressly for this establishment, entitled

NEW-YEAR CALLS.
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

G. VANDENHOFF'S

EVENINGS.
NO. 765 BROADWAY, (west side,) next door but one below Scharffenburg & Luis'.
MONDAY—BURNS AND DICKENS.
TUESDAY—LONGFELLOW'S MILES STANDISH.
By Mrs. VANDENHOFF.
WEDNESDAY—SHERIDAN'S RIVALS.
Tickets 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

G. VANDENHOFF'S

LYRIC HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY,
(West side, two doors below Scharffenburg & Luis'.)
THIS (Monday) EVENING, 7th inst.,
AN HOUR WITH BURNS, and HALF AN HOUR WITH DICKENS.

INTRODUCTION—Mr. Emerson's speech at the Burns Festival. READINGS FROM BURNS—Tam O'Shanter; The Cotter's Saturday Night; Scots wha' hae wi' Wallace Bled, &c. FROM DICKENS—Mr. Lillyvick's Nuptials.

Tickets 50 cents. 8 o'clock.

TO-MORROW EVENING Mrs. Vandenhoff will read Longfellow's Courtship of Miles Standish.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 4, 1859.

MR. APTOMMAS—DEAR SIR:
The undersigned, together with a large number of the citizens of Brooklyn, having listened with great pleasure to your pleasing and highly classical performance upon your favorite instrument, the harp, are desirous of another opportunity. We therefore respectfully solicit you to give a *soirée* at such time as shall suit your convenience.
Very respectfully,
LUTHER B. WYMAN,
J. K. WEIZEL,
ED. WHITEHOUSE,
A. COOK HULL,
ROBT. R. RAYMOND,
C. M. CONGROVE,
W. M. NEWELL,
JAS. M. FROTHINGHAM.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I feel much gratified in accepting your invitation, tendered to me by yourselves and the citizens of Brooklyn, to give a Concert. In reply I beg to state that SATURDAY, Feb. 12, has been fixed as the date upon which I shall have the honor of complying with your request (at the Athenæum, at 8 o'clock.)
Yours, most respectfully,
APTOMMAS.

ON EXHIBITION,

GIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT

OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(belonging to Mr. Belmont.)

Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital, Under the patronage of Mrs. Du Bois, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Degen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c., &c., &c., at

GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 366 Broadway.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF BANVARD'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

A Panorama of the Holy Land at Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents. Schools at reduced rates.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:

MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, at 1 o'clock—*Henry the Fourth.* Part I.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock—*Romeo and Juliet.*

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock—*As You Like It.*

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock—*Winter's Tale.*

Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.

Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the door-keepers. An early attendance is solicited.

This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858, '59.—The third concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1859, at Niblo's Garden. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Miss COURAN, Soprano; Mr. WM. SAAR, Piano. Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets before the day of the concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

THE 'COUNT JOANNES' ORATORICAL ILLUSTRATION OF SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF "HAMLET"—Will take place at the Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 7, as publicly rendered nearly 100 times in Great Britain, America, and more recently in Paris, under the patronage of the Emperor, Ministers of State, &c. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Admission tickets 50 cents each, to be obtained at the principal hotels, and at the Chapel in the evening at 7 o'clock. No free list. The discourse upon *The French Empire and its Metropolis* will be repeated next week.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. F. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL..........................$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
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LORRAIN FREEMAN,
EDWARD MACOMBER,
WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, JR.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVANS & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMOVAL.

IVISON & PHINNEY,

EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,

In consequence of the increased demand for their SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS, Have relinquished the general book trade, and taken for their enlarged business the new, large, marble double store,

48 AND 50 WALKER-ST.,
TEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,

Where they offer greatly improved facilities for the accommodation of Booksellers, Teachers and Merchants.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., ten doors west of Broadway.

HAY.—FOR SALE CHEAP, ONE HUNDRED AND fifty bales superior Salt Hay, at 45 cents; 150 bales best quality of Timothy Hay. Apply on board the schooner *Niagara* of J. WINANT, foot of Franklin-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING House No. 58 St. Mark's-place, replete with every convenience and in perfect order; house 25 feet front by nearly 60 feet deep; lot 25x98 feet; the house is beautifully papered throughout, and parlors frescoed by one of the best artists in the City; gymnasium in the attic. Price $15,000, including all the carpets, oil-cloths and gas-fixtures. Terms to accommodate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Situated about 30 miles from New-York, and ½ of a mile from a dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There are six acres of land, with new house and out-buildings complete; house supplied with water and gas; great variety of fruit and shade trees. Possession immediately. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEORGE JONES, office of the *Times*.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FARM AT AUCTION.—THE FARM OF THE late Thomas Ketchum, in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., two miles from the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt at Mamaroneck, and 3½ miles from White Plains, containing 120 acres of land, (formerly owned by Benjamin Cornell, deceased,) will be sold at public auction, at the dwelling-house on the premises, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon. The buildings are large and convenient. There are two orchards of about ten acres of grafted fruit. The land is of superior quality, well watered, well fenced and in good cultivation, with a sufficient supply of wood and timber. It is well suited for a farmer, or a gentleman retiring from business, and is within 1½ miles of the two meeting-houses of the Friend's Society in Scarsdale. If desired by the purchaser, an amount, not exceeding 60 per cent. of the purchase-money, can remain on mortgage, on the farm, for a term not over five years, at 6 per cent. interest, if paid half-yearly. A perfect title, free from all incumbrance, and possession on the 1st of April next, will be given. Persons desiring information about the farm, can apply to the subscriber, to ELIJAH TOMPKINS, Scarsdale; or to SILAS SUTTON, No. 111 2d-av., New-York City.—Dated Harrison, Nov. 29, 1858.
THOMAS SUTTON,
Agent and Attorney of the heirs of Thos. Ketchum, dec'd.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—The following property, well located, is offered for sale on reasonable terms:
No. 136 Livingston-st., opposite Gallatin-place, $5,000.
No. 138 Livingston-st., double frame, $5,000.
No. 199 Adams-st., with extra lot.
Nos. 78 and 90 1st-place, brown-stone, with stable.
Two houses on Remsen and Pierrepont sts.
Two houses on Henry-st., $9,000 and $11,000.
No. 188 Schermerhorn-st., 2-story and basement, $2,850.
No. 118 Bergen-st., 3-story and basement, brick, $3,750.
Nos. 390 and 402 Pacific-st. brick and stone.
Several small houses in different parts of the city.
Also, desirable lots at bargains. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND lot No. 69 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.
Six houses and lots in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One brown stone house, 227 Union-st., South Brooklyn.
These houses have all the modern improvements.
Lease of store No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.
One lot on 9th-av., near Central Park.
Nine lots on 134th and 135th sts., near 5th-av.
One house and lot No. 40 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
Apply to JOSEPH H. ASH, or ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., corner of Spruce.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—GREAT BARGAIN.—THE subscribers will offer at private sale the well-known Waldorph farm, situated in the town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, 100 miles from the City of New-York, near the landing and Hudson River Railroad dépôt at Barrytown, containing 316 acres of land suitable for grass or grain; good and extensive farm buildings; as to location and other conveniences it cannot be surpassed, either for the practical farmer or retired gentleman. The farm must be sold at any sacrifice. For further particulars address Dr. A. G. BENEDICT, Red Hook, N. Y.; or apply to E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, IN A FIRST-class neighborhood, either in this City or Brooklyn, or a few acres of land, well improved, suitable for a gentleman's residence, on the Hudson River, not over one hour's ride from the City, in exchange for three thousand acres of first-class farming lands in the State of Wisconsin, or a first-class farm, in the central part of this State, well improved, with ten acres of orchard, first-class house, living spring in the basement, convenient to schools, churches, stores, &c., will be given as above, all at a very low figure. Address TRADE, Box 134 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, ten acres fronting the centre public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new commodious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza, gas house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common, $250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure, and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immediate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE, in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, and in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE SUPERIOR FULL-size four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 120 West 44th-st., near Broadway. Also, two three-story brick houses, high stoops, 16 feet by 50 feet, Nos. 165 and 167 West 37th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs. Also, four three-story high-stoop brick houses 20 feet by 40 feet, Nos. 137, 139, 141 and 143 East 30th-st. These houses are well built and in perfect order and will be sold low and on terms to suit. Inquire of P. B. AMORY, No. 141 East 30th-st., or No. 286 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF SIXTY acres, in Belchertown, Hampshire County, Mass., 12 miles from Springfield, and 2 miles from the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Dépôt; said farm is all cleared except about 6 acres of woodland; it has a large fruit orchard, with a new house and out-buildings. Also, a lot of 45 acres 8 miles from Springfield and 6 from the above farm, will be sold cheap for cash, or in exchange for City property. Inquire of E. B. SIMMS, No. 94 Clinton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW THREE-story basement and sub-cellar frame house, built in the very best manner with all the modern improvements, situated corner of 4th-av. and Dean-st.; location unsurpassed; price $3,800; $2,200 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHN H. BUTCHER, No. 252 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 26x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR sale in and about Jersey City, dwelling houses with all the modern improvements, at prices ranging from $1,100 to $14,000. Also vacant lots about one mile from the ferry at very low prices. Terms easy. Call between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 98 Montgomery st., Jersey City.
KEENEY & HALLADAY.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY STONE FRONT high stoop House, No. 45 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. and near Madison-square, has all modern conveniences and is in perfect order. Price $14,500. Apply on the premises or at No. 70 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., between Madison and 4th-avs.; on 38th-st., near 5th-av.; on 41st-st., near 5th-av.; on 5th-av., near 49th-st.; on 53d-st., near 5th-av.; on 54th-st., near 5th-av.; on 5th-av. and 56th st.; on 5th-av. and 58th and 59th sts.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a coal yard, with four years' lease from the 1st of May next. Terms cash. Apply at No. 322 Cherry-st. Possession given immediately, if required, as the owner is going out West.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be sold cheap for cash. Also the country residence. Apply to JAS. M. COBURN, No. 122 West 34th-st., or to ROBT. H. COBURN, No. 164 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

One hundred and twenty acres near Hart's Corner, Westchester County, and 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry. The land fronts the road for half a mile both sides, views very fine, healthy location, schools and churches near; buildings consist of a good house, newly painted, barn, carriage-house and stables, all new; this place is worthy of immediate attention. If not sold before the middle of March it will be rented. Apply to WM. E. HASKINS on the premises, or VAN WINKLE & WINANS, Auctioneers, No. 41 Pine-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—Under a power of sale in the will of Mitchell B. Bull, deceased, late of the city of Brooklyn, will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., at the public salesroom of James Cole, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the following property:

Two stores, Nos. 75 and 75½ Fulton-st.

One large frame dwelling-house, No. 110 Jay-st.; lot 26 feet by 50 feet 10 inches.

One brick-front dwelling-house, No. 134 Pearl-st.; lot 25 by 97 feet.

And certain lots in the Colored Peoples' settlement in the IXth Ward.

Full description of the property given at the sale. Each piece of property will be sold separately and without reserve; each portion is entirely free and clear of all incumbrance whatsoever, and has been in possession of the testator without change for nearly thirty years.

TERMS OF SALE—15 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale; 30 per cent. at the expiration of 30 days; and the remainder on the 1st day of May, 1859, when the deeds will be delivered.

Further information can be obtained from F. W. TABER, Counsellor at Law, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
DENNIS E. SMITH, } Executors.
JOHN ROSSELL, }

FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY large, pleasant and convenient, three-story, double, brick dwelling, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Orchard sts., facing on Chestnut, containing nineteen well-finished rooms, as follows: On ground floor, a large parlor, tea-room, dining and kitchen, with one in basement, and a fine, airy, cement cellar; on second floor, four bedrooms and two hall rooms; on third floor, eight nicely-finished rooms. Marble mantels on first and second floors, and gas and water fixtures throughout the house. The house is 35x40 feet, and one of the most desirable locations in the City, being near the South Park, and convenient to the Chestnut-st. dépôt. For further particulars, apply at the house any day from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GARRET GREEN, deceased:
One house and lot No. 270 West 18th-st., price $5 750.
One house and lot No. 100 Greenwich-av., price $6,000.
One house and lot No. 264 West 28th-st., price $4,000.
One house and lot No. 58 East 28th-st., price $7,000.
One house and lot No. 256 West 44th-st., price $7,000.
One house and lot No. 82 West 47th-st., price $6,000.
One lot on 68th-st., near Broadway, west side, price $1,250.
Four lots on 36th-st., near 2d-av., west side, each $2,500.
A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor, corner of West and Horatio sts.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front, high-stoop dwelling, in West 39th-st., near 7th-av.; price $9,000.
A 4-story brown-stone front dwelling in West 38th-st.; price $9,000.
A 3-story brown-stone front dwelling and lot in West 36th-st.; price $8,500.
A very superior built brick dwelling in West 32d st., in perfect order, at a bargain; price $10,500. Terms very easy. Apply to C. E. ADAMS, Real Estate Agent, No. 6 Wall st.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—THREE-STORY HIGH-basement house, 48th st.; three-story do., 9th-av., only $1,500 cash; three-story do., 32d-st.; four-story do., Lamartine-place, or 29th-st.; three-story high-basement stone-front do.; four-story high-basement do., 34th-st.; four-story do., 28th-st.; three-story do., 23d-st; three-story do., Boorman-place; four-story do., 37th-st, only $6,500; two superior four-story high-basement, brown-stone, extra size, 25x60 on 23d and 28th sts. All the above first-class and fine locations, with others in all parts of the City, on very easy terms. No. 375 9th-av.
J. E. HATCH.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN Brooklyn, building No. 103 East Warren-st., (title perfect,) suitable for manufacturing shop, storage, machinery, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls, three story, 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 25 by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-av. Ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City Railroad cars, either by Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferries. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE story attic and sub-cellar (medium size) brown stone front house No. 132 Canton-st., built by Messrs. Porter & Brothers in the very best manner, complete with all the modern improvements, splendid view from top of New-York Bay, genteelly located a few steps from the Fulton-av. Railroad cars, 1½ miles from the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; title perfect and terms easy; price $8,500. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, TOGETHER with a new, handsome dwelling and brick workshop standing thereon. There is well and cistern water on the premises, also, a garden, tastefully arranged. It is a pretty place, and being only two minutes' walk from a railroad dépôt, would be very convenient for a New-York merchant or mechanic. For further particulars, apply to J. J. BROOKS, No. 81 Maiden-lane, New-York, or on the premises, No. 374 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J.

120 ACRES OF RICH FARM LAND FOR sale, known as part of the Sip farm. Situated near the Passaic Bridge, Erie Railroad station. 10 miles from Jersey City. Said farm contains 25 acres of superior woodland, the remainder tillable. Also, springs of valuable chalybeate properties. It is a fine location for a hotel farm, for Summer resorts, for gardening, or for building sites. Apply to ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., or on Tuesdays at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 17.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—FOUR of that beautiful block of cottage-houses situated on Canton st., midway between Fulton-av. and Washington-park, only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars, with Nassau water, gas, &c. Price $3,500. Location the most popular, healthy and convenient in the City. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New York; or ANDREW DONNELLY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country seat of 26 acres, in the town of Rye on Long Island Sound, about 20 miles from New-York and 1¼ miles from Mamaroneck Dépôt. The land is all in a high state of cultivation. The house is a large, new and convenient one, about 50 feet square, commanding a fine view of the Sound. For further particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st., or L. M. HOFFMAN, Jr., 27 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story house, No. 363 3d st., one door from 2d-av., containing all the modern improvements, brick furnace in cellar, Croton water and gas throughout, also a laundry, &c., &c. Would sell all or part of the furniture if required. Terms easy. Apply to J. HENRY ANDERSON, No. 103 Bowery.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, HIGH STOOP, STONE front, full 25 feet front, 55 feet deep, first-class dwelling-house, between 6th-av. and Broadway, above 34th-st. Price $14,000. Furniture can be had, and possession, if wanted. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway near 34th-st. Also, to let, a large brick building for a shop or factory.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELling on the south-east corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, pleasantly located, well built and finished in modern style, with gas-fixtures throughout. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply at the office of Lenox Fire Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st.

A THREE-STORY, MODERN BRICK HOUSE for sale, in 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Possession May 1. Also,
A lot on 5th-av, between 110th and 111th sts.
4 lots on 118th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 42x25½, with modern improvements; and lot No. 38 East 11th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot 25½x106. Half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Inquire on the premises of
B. C. DUTCHER.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or to rent a valuable water-front in the village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Flushing Creek, and most admirably calculated for manufacturing or other business purposes. For further particulars apply to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE with store attached, suitable for a grocer or butcher; $900 can remain on bond and mortgage; within five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS, Java st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

THROG'S NECK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—120 acres of land beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, and only 13 miles from the City Hall. It is capable of being divided into two or three places, all having large water fronts and fine views; will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to O. C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT, two stories, high basement, situate No. 86 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has all the modern improvements, in fine order; occupied by the owner. Lot, 100 feet by 18 feet 9 inches. Price, $6,000, half cash, balance on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East 26th-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—CONSISTING of 30 acres upland and meadow, near the Centerville Race Course; commands a view of the ocean. Will be sold cheap, or exchanged for dry goods suitable for a country store. Apply to D. C. WINSLOW, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 211 5th-av., second house above Madison-square; lot 21x100 feet; house 20x50 feet; the most desirable situation on the avenue. Apply to WILLIAM HURRY, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 42 Grove-st. Rent $800. The house is well built and in good order. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—27½ ACRES, abundance of fruit and berries, 1¼ miles from dépôt, and 28 miles from New-York. $2,400. Also, other fruit and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE LOFTS, OR THE ENTIRE STORE, No. 128 William-st. Dimensions 25x160 feet. Inquire of SMITH & PETERS, on the premises.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.
GEO. F. WEIGAND.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

TO LET.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS—The upper part of the five-story white marble building No 555 Broadway; the second story is 200x25 feet in size; the third, fourth, and fifth are divided into a front and rear building, with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and hoistways from top to bottom of the building. It has been occupied for the last six years by Samuel Waterbury's cabinet furniture warerooms. For further information, apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR, in the building, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house No. 90 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, to let, and the furniture for sale. The house is in one of the pleasantest parts of Brooklyn; and the furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom suites, with velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, is of the best quality and in excellent order. Possession given 1st April if desired. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—STORES NO. 229 PEARL AND NO. 1 Platt-st., joining and forming an L.
Store No. 3 Platt-st.
Several iron front stores, corner Canal and Elm-sts., new and first-class.
House No. 15 Centre-st., the whole or for offices.
Apply to
GEORGE BRUCE,
No. 13 Centre-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A VERY ELIGIBLE store, No. 669 Broadway, in the Lafarge House, at present used for millinery and fancy goods, near the main entrance of the hotel, and but two doors from Burton's Theatre. Unquestionable security for the rent is required, which will be low to a good tenant. Inquire of J. G. HUSZAK, No. 382 Broadway, or No. 101 East 13th-st.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ENGlish-basement brown-stone front four-story house in West 34th-st.; house furnished in first-class style. No one need apply except those wanting a first-class house. For particulars, apply to E. H. PULLEN, No. 3 Pine-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING STORE, EIGHT rooms and attic, in the village of Morrisania, corner of Washington-av. and 7th st.; excellently located for either a grocer or baker; will be rented low to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire of JOHN GRESON, No. 215 Front-st., near Fulton Market.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—SIX-story store No. 78 Maiden-lane; rent, $1,700. Lofts, Nos. 104 and 106 John-st., fronting Cliff-st. First floor and two cellars, No. 92 John-st. Suites of offices in Commercial Building, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st. Apply to SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st.

SPLENDID BUILDINGS TO LEASE.—Splendid stores to lease; splendid lofts to lease; splendid houses for sale and to let. Wanted—Stores, lofts and houses, for the best of merchants.
N. C. BISHOP, No. 163 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 80 Erie-st., Jersey City; about 12 minutes' walk from the ferry; rent $300; gas and water in the house; possession given when required. Apply on the premises, or address J. T. R., Box No. 2,443 lower Post-office, New-York City.

TO LET—BROADWAY LOFTS, POSSESSION IMmediately, light and airy; 33 feet front on Broadway, and 70 on Cedar-st., a central location for furs, dry goods or straw goods, or fancy business. Apply to M. PATER, No. 25 Nassau-st.; or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW, LARGE four-story building, No. 1,202 Broadway, near 39th-st., well adapted for manufacturing purposes, or a coach and wagon depository. Apply to JOHN BROWER, No. 5 Coenties-slip, corner of Water-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—A VERY SUPERIOR SUITE of offices in the *Times* Building, consisting of three rooms, and fronting on Park-row, to be let together or separate. Apply at room No. 9 of No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, gas, &c., in the modern house in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the Office, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE SECOND-STORY OF HOUSE NO. 413 Broadway; also the large house, containing 17 rooms, No. 127 Greene-st. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 287 Canal-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; also, the 4 story house No. 68 St. Mark's place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND COMmodious house, No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. May be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. For terms apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., 45 South-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE STORY AND basement and sub-cellar house, No. 84 Franklin-st., a few doors from Broadway, west side. Immediate possession. Inquire of ALEX. C. GAYOT, No. 320 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 17 ST. LUKE'S-PLACE, Leroy-st.; has all the modern improvements; brown-stone front. Apply to A. FREEMAN, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

HOUSES AND STORE TO LET OR LEASE, very cheap. House No. 189 10th-av., very desirable, only $625; house No. 97 1st-av., four-story, brown stone, modern improvements; store No. 297 Bowery, only $300. Apply to L. B. CHASE, No. 5 New-st., between 10 and 2.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLing house, No. 507 Washington-st., near Spring. Apply to WILLIAM CORWIN & CO., No. 639 Broadway. Rent, $500.

A FARM IN THE TOWN OF JAMAICA, near the railroad, to lease for a term of years, or exchange for City property. STUART, WHITEHEAD & STEWART, No. 54 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BUILDING NO. 50 Wall-st., next to Bank of New-York; also, banking room. Apply to N. G. & G. GRISWOLD, Nos. 71 and 72 South-st.

TO LET—LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, near Broadway, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker st.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS, 100 BY 25 feet, in the marble building No. 635 Broadway. Rent very low. Inquire of DELLUC & CO., on the premises.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF THE STORE NO. 56 GOLD-st. These are well-lighted. Inquire of
CHARLES LOCKWOOD, No. 126 Chambers-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN BROOKLYN, A small frame or brick house, in a genteel neighborhood, and in the vicinity of Fulton-av. Rent must not exceed $250 per annum. Address G. H. B., Box No. 1,352 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE high-stoop house between 14th and 42d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. only. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE IN THE UPPER PART OF the City, for a term of years, a large house or two houses communicating, for the purpose of a club. Address for three days, Box 334 Post-Office, stating terms.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD HOUSE for cash, between 4th and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Apply to A. M. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 36 Beekman-st., room No. 1.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on the 2d floor, handsomely furnished, may be obtained in a private family; references given and required; location between 5th and 6th avs., above 17th and below 23d sts. Address C. B. S., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS TO let on first and second floors of an elegant house on Madison Park. Best of reference required. Apply at No. 2 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR GENtleman and wife, can be accommodated with board in a first-class house. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 125 East 12th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms to let on the most reasonable terms, in a plain private family. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 70 Willow-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a large room and board, at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, in the immediate vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st., Ferries. House first-class; location fine, and no children. No. 49 Concord-st.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A VERY PLEASANT front room on the second floor, suitable for a lady and gentleman or two single gentlemen, handsomely furnished, at No. 59 West 27th st. House has all the modern improvements.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN, with or without partial board, a neatly-furnished sitting-room, with closets and bed-rooms attached, in a private family where the comforts of a home can be realized. The house has all the modern improvements, fire included. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 101 1st-av., near 7th-st. Reference exchanged. N. B.—Will be let separately, if required.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, No. 143 East 12th-st., one door from 2d-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille that was taught last season at his Academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils at all times. Afternoons for Misses and Masters; evenings for gentlemen. Saturday evenings, practicing class; "Empire Quadrilles" are being taught.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE country mansion of the late Garret Green, deceased, situated in Elizabeth, New-Jersey, with about 17 acres of land under high cultivation, great variety of grafted fruit trees, among which are 165 pear trees, shade trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c., superior garden, all the beds bordered with boxwood and arbor vitæ; strawberries, blackberries, raspberries and other garden fruits in great abundance. The situation is the highest and healthiest portion of the town. The house is 26x36 with an extension of 23x50, erected in the most substantial manner, and has all the modern improvements; the first and second floors contain 15 rooms, (large,) and numerous pantries, closets, store-rooms, and bath-room with hot and cold water, 6 rooms in attic, house warmed throughout with best hot-air furnace, marble mantels and marble washstands, with water introduced on all the floors; a good cemented cellar under the whole house; range in kitchen, copper boiler, sinks, &c.; out-buildings in good order, and consist of a large barn, two carriage-houses, crib, poultry-house, gardener's cottage, shop and ice-house. Distance one hour from New-York per boat or rail. Commutation $55 per year. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor, corner of Horatio and West sts, or to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 6 Wall-st., rear of Commonwealth Insurance Company, or at his Real Estate Office, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—PRICE $6,000—IN THE VILLAGE OF Flushing, L. I., a beautiful country residence located in the most healthy and desirable part of the village, and having a fine water prospect. The building is in first-rate order, and built of the very best of materials. Its size is 28x36 feet, and has a piazza on front and rear, with a basement and cellar. The lot is about 70 feet front and 400 feet deep, and is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery. Its situation is convenient both to the railroad and steamboat. It is well calculated for a gentleman's residence, and at the price is the cheapest property in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE—SITUated only one mile from the Hudson River and five miles from Hoboken, consisting of five acres of land, two-story house and extension, large barn, carriage-house and numerous out buildings, 2 wells of water and cistern, abundance of garden fruits and flowers, about 150 choice young fruit trees, comprising apples, pears, plums and cherries, &c. The house occupies an eminence and commands a fine prospect for many miles. The buildings are nearly all new and in excellent order.
S. W. JOHNSON, No. 545 Hudson-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT.—TO LET FOR the Summer, or for one or more years, the residence of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, just below Newburg. The house is built in modern style by the late A. J. Downing, and has spring water above and below, bath room, &c., and will be let furnished. Attached to it are nearly 14 acres of ground. It commands one of the finest views on the river. Apply to WM. C. RUSSEL, No. 18 Pine-st., New-York, or J. J. MONELL, Newburg.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A TWO-STOry and attic cottage, containing seven rooms, with lot 60x150, about seven minutes' walk from the dépôt.

Also, at Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y., a cottage, with about one-third of an acre of ground, covered with fruit of every description, commanding one of the finest prospects on the Hudson, about five minutes' walk from the dépôt. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, real estate and collecting agent, No. 167 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A HANDSOME double two-story cottage, modern built, nearly new, and in complete order, located on one of the most commanding sites in Orange; excellent water, abundance of fruit and berries; within three minutes' walk of the dépôt, or 150 yards of the stage route. Terms easy. Address H., Box No. 24 New-York Post-Office, or apply at No. 30 Broadway, 3d floor.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT White Plains; fine house and outbuildings; within 1½ hour's ride from this City. The locality is very healthy; there are splendid drives in every direction, and good shooting. House is handsomely furnished. Cars from 26th-st. and 4th-av. 8 or 10 times a day. Address H. BARTHEY, White Plains, or Y. Z., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

VILLA ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE, situated at the Park, Riversdale, 14 miles from Chambers-st. The house is large, and substantially built of brick, with water, gas, and every convenience. The grounds contain 6 acres, and are tastefully laid out in lawn, and surrounded on three sides with trees. Address O. C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A COMMODIOUS two-story dwelling house with about two acres of land well stocked with fruit and shade trees. The house is desirably located, exempt from the noise of the village, and the view down the river unsurpassed. Apply to HENRY ANSTICE, adjoining the premises, or at No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A HANDSOME COUNtry seat, of 20 acres; large house, in Elizabethan style, carriage-house, conservatory, &c.; grounds tastefully laid out; beautiful grove; fruit-trees and evergreens; pond, spring, &c. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN, FIRST-CLASS RESIdence, carriage-house, &c.; lot very large, with fine lawn and trees. This property is conceded to be the most desirable in the city of New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. For further particulars, apply to WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—PLEASantly situated, on the North River, or in New-Jersey, within one hour of New-York, containing from 5 to 100 acres, with fruit, &c., &c., with or without buildings. Address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED country place at Ravenswood, with front on East River, 30 minutes' from Wall-st. Price moderate; terms easy. JNO. TOWNSEND, Jr., room No. 3 Park Bank Building.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1—a country seat on the east shore of the Hudson River, from 6 to 12 miles above 31st-st., with carriage-house, stable, &c. House must have 10 rooms, four of them large. Address, stating location, terms, &c., P. H., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—OF TWENTY TO FIFTY acres, from 30 to 100 miles north of New-York City, with good buildings, healthy location, and near Friends' Meeting; price $3,000 to $5,000. Address FARM, Box No. 3,872 Post-Office, New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Woodworth's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MILLINER.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of a first-class millinery in New-Haven, Conn., which has been in successful operation seven years, is now offered for sale. A fancy goods business can be added to the millinery department—the store being well arranged for the same, and the location central. Inquire of Messrs. PINNEO & CO., No. 76 Chambers st, New-York, or address Box No. 639 New-Haven Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF a well-established boarding-house, with 50 rooms, Nos. 75 and 77 Henry-st., Brooklyn, or the furniture will be leased. The continued ill health of the proprietor is the only reason for offering the establishment for sale. It is a rare opportunity for any one wishing to continue the business.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the country, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn.

$3,000.—A PARTNER WANTED IN THE GENtlemen's furnishing business who can command the above sum, to join the advertiser, who can furnish a like amount. None need apply except those thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address, with real name, &c., BRUCE, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

$5,000.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR an investment of this amount in cash, or good security, will be given to an enterprising man wishing to engage as active partner in a very lucrative cash business in this City, by calling on WM. REYNOLDS, No. 293 Broadway, in the store.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—A COMMODIOUS passenger boat, suitable for excursions, in complete running order, will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to L. ADAMS, No. 75 South-st., corner of Maiden-lane.

A PARTNER WANTED—HAVING $4,000 IN cash to invest in the manufacture of a new patent corset, ventilating spring-pads and abdominal bandage for ladies. Inquire of JAMES P. McLEAN, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

$500 WILL BUY TWO PATENTS WORTH $5,000. Address Box No. 87, Brooklyn, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its semi-annual session in the room, O. F. Hall, corner Grand-st, on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—AN ANNUAL election for Trustees and Committees of this Institute for the ensuing year, will be held at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859. The polls will be open at 3, and close at 7 o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees.
R. L. PELL, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB meet at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 7, at noon. Subject—*The loss of Fertility to our Lands by the export of its Produce.* Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission is always free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me.
HORACE H. DAY.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

CITY GAS-LIGHT STOCKS FOR INVESTMENT, paying 8 and 10 per cent. annually, with occasional extra dividends. City gas-light companies have been always successful, their business being on a cash basis, very profitable and free of debt. The stocks of various cities for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Joint Six Per Cent. Bonds; Troy City Bonds; Cleveland City Bonds; Gas-Light Stocks; Buffalo City Water Bonds; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Stock. JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of first-mortgage bonds of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held on TUESDAY next, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of HALSTED & GILMAN, No. 47 Exchange-place.

$1,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for a term of years. Apply to ROBERT B. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

$2,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Western security; 10 per cent. interest. Address A., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—KEROSENE GAS LIGHT COMPANY, American Guano Company and Milwaukee City unpaid Coupons. (Municipal issue,) by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of A. & H. BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.—Feb. 1, 1859.
A. & H. BROWN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of A. & H. BROWN & CO. will be continued by the subscribers; Mr. JOHN H. UHL having retired from the same.
SILAS BROWN,
ANDREW A. BROWN,
HORATIO S. BROWN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859. WILLIAM J. BROWN.

COPARTNERSHIP AND REMOVAL.—THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the importation and sale of fine Paris and English fancy goods, under the firm of FREEMAN, RYER & CO., at No. 13 Maiden-lane.
FRANCIS P. FREEMAN,
Formerly at No. 5 Maiden-lane.
RANDOLPH RYER,
Late of the firm of John Wilson & Co.
NATH'L P. FREEMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP. — THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of W. H. & F. R. MYERS, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery business, at their new store, No. 165 Reade-st.
WILLIAM H. MYERS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859. F. RAWDON MYERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of YELVERTON BROTHERS, for the purpose of conducting the Note and Bill Brokerage business, and have taken an office at No. 66 Wall-st., (Howard Insurance Company Building.)
ROBERT YELVERTON,
HENRY YELVERTON,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859. JOHN P. YELVERTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the firm of W. & C. K. HERRICK, for the continuance of the stationery business, at the old stand, No. 75 John-st.
WM. HERRICK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1859. CHAS. K. HERRICK.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE firm of S. HEINEMAN & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. D. H. GOODMAN & BROS. have withdrawn from said firm.
Feb. 1, 1859. D. H. GOODMAN & BROS.
S. HEINEMAN.

MYGATT, INGRAHAM & CO. HAVE THIS day associated with GEORGE MYGATT. The business will be continued under the name and style of MYGATTS, INGRAHAM & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.—An Insurance Company wishes to invest $50,000 cash. Will take a mortgage from $6,000 to $15,000 on City property. No brokerage allowed. Address Box No. 3,313 Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For practice in
Book-keeping and business affairs,
No. 348 Broadway, (Appleton's Buildings.)
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 80th term opens March 14. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The long term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop POTTER, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, Feb. 1, 1859.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—In this great Metropolis there are thousands of individuals (some in the higher walks of life) whose early education in writing, arithmetic, and, perhaps, reading and spelling, has been neglected. For the express accommodation of such, Mr. PAINE has several strictly private rooms, where ladies or gentlemen receive private instruction, at hours suiting their convenience, day or evening. Academies, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR & VOGELSDORFF, No. 600 Broadway, keep the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and prepare gentlemen or boys for business in a superior, practical manner. One private desk vacant at only $15 for a full commercial course. Open day and evening.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 929 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 29 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., accessible from every part of the City by railroad and stages, opens on MONDAY, Feb. 7, the third term of its sixteenth academic year. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF a New-England Seminary, desires a situation as governess, or to travel as nurse and companion with an invalid, or with one or two children. No objection to any part of the country. Further information may be obtained by applying to H. S. TAYLOR, Times Building.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as resident or visiting governess in a family in New-York, Brooklyn, or the vicinity. Instruction given in music, English and French. Instruction given and required. Address L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New-York Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS been all over Europe, speaks four languages fluently, and has been for years accustomed to teach drawing, &c., wishes to make an engagement as governess or companion with a family traveling in Europe. Address S. E., Southside Post-office, Staten Island, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as resident or visiting governess; she is fully competent to instruct in English, French and music. Advertiser would accept a situation as music teacher only. Address Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

IMPORTANT TO OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES of Public Schools, wishing to engage teachers. The American School Institute, of No. 346 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, offers its service in selecting teachers free of all charge.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A lady qualified to teach the usual branches of education. Apply at No. 163 Bleecker-st.

DIAPHRAGM FILTER—PURE WATER—Awarded two gold medals and one silver medal by American Institute; silver medal by the Massachusetts Mechanics' Charitable Association, and silver medal by the Maryland Institute, and several diplomas. Sold at McKENZIE'S Plumbing establishment, No. 311 4th-st., New-York. Price $3.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

☞ The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Dec. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 15, inst. The transfer-book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 38 WALL-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Dollars per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 16th instant.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day delared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent., out of the earnings payable on and after the 9th instant, until which date the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.—Dividend—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1859.—A Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1859.—SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. By order of the Board. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—
(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE Piano Forte for sale by the owner at half price at No. 66 High-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Catherine Ferries; is superbly finished with round corners, rich carved legs of grapes and fruit, Louis XIV style, rich sweet tone, warranted for two years from September last, celebrated city makers; cost $500; price $350. Apply, day or evening, three days. N. B. A great object offered for cash down.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—NEW AND SECOND-HAND—A very large assortment, which will be sold at extremely low prices during this week. Alexandre organs for churches, and all kinds of musical instruments. Pianos and melodeons for rent and rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, Parlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, BIBLE House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., and at PHELAN'S, 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

BILLIARD BALLS, BAGATELLE BALLS and fifteen ball Pool, of patent compressed Ivory, 100 per cent. cheaper than ivory, and warranted for six months, for sale by WM. M. WELLING, No. 430 Broome-st., sole manufacturer and inventor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—THE FOLLOWING notes, which were made payable to order of the promisors, with them indorsed, viz.:
Shelden & Co.'s dated Albany, Nov. 11, 1858, at 6 months, $148 01.
Friend & Brothers, dated Milwaukee, Oct. 5, 1858, at 8 months, $354 15.
Payment of these notes has been stopped.
HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & CO.

$50 REWARD.—LOST WHILE SHOPPING IN the City, on the 1st inst., a lady's gold hunting lever WATCH, engraved case, with initials "C. B." The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to S. S. RIKER, No. 160 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, 500 packages and lots of foreign and domestic hardware, &c., in lots to suit the City and country trade. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR DAILY AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Feb. 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

160 shares Butchers' & Drovers' Bank	$25 each
90 shares Far. & Citizens' Bank (hypoth.)	25 each
30 shares New-World Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
18 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.	25 each
10 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.	25 each
10 shares Market Fire Insurance Co.	100 each
120 shares New-York Ice Co. (hypoth.)	25 each
75 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Ex. (hypoth.)	100 each
9 shares Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad (Executor's sale)	50 each
100 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad (hypoth.)	100 each
100 shares New-York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Co.	100 each
$3,000 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.	

By order of Administrator to close an estate.

$2,000 Hudson River R. R. 7 ℔ cent. Convertible Bonds.	
600 Buffalo, New-York & Erie Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ cent. Bonds.	
6 shares Hudson River Railroad Co.	100 each
1 75-100 shares Buffalo, New-York & Erie Railroad Co.	100 each
1 share Empire Mining Co.	100 each
1 share Cannel Coal Co., of Coal River	100 each
11 shares North Amer. Trust & Banking Co.	100 each
20 shares Market Bank	100 each
43 shares Ocean Bank (ex dividend)	50 each
20 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
540 shares Brooklyn Bank	5 each

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the five-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 9th-av., containing an unusually fine assortment of parlor, dining-room, library, bedroom and nursery furniture of the latest styles and most exquisite carving, all made to order for the owner's use, and to be sold without reserve. It consists of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture in suites of various styles, covered in French satin and moquet; an excellent rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; etageres, with heavy plate glass doors and backs; most expensively carved rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; corner stands, large pier glass, elegant lace and brocatel curtains, rich China vases, clocks, splendid Brussels carpets, together with a large assortment of French China and common crockery, glass-ware, cutlery, silver-ware, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, lounges, extension dining-table, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, in suites; basement and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Every article must be sold.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer, Office No. 289 Broadway.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Everett, in West 11th-st., a few doors from 6th-av. Catalogues, describing sets and every article, can be had at my office, or at the door of the above mansion, in part as follows: Fine rosewood piano-forte, stool and corners; 2 suites of drawing-room furniture, covered in French satin; velvet carpets, tapestry and ingrain; pier mirrors, mantel mirrors, lady's secretary bookcases, rosewood etageres, 7 feet high; centre tables, side-tables, with stationary marble tops; oil-paintings, splendid rosewood bureaus, lined with satin, and large rosewood bedsteads, with heavy carvings of art, stands to match; Turkish chairs, lounges to match; silver-ware, glass-ware, splendid dinner set, with bedding of all the bedrooms.

MILLER & McEVITY, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF valuable Real Estate, to be sold at auction by MILLER & McEVITY, THIS DAY, Feb. 7, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock.
The valuable 5-story house and lot No. 253 East 18th-st.; size of lot, 25 feet by half the block; size of house, 25 by about 50; free and clear of all incumbrances. Will rent for $900.
Five-story brick house and lot No. 147 East 11th-st.; size of lot, 25 by half the block; size of house, 25 by about 50; subject to a mortgage of $4,000. Will rent for $900.
Four-story basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 188 East 17th-st.; size of lot, 25 by half the block; size of house, 25 by about 50; subject to a mortgage of $3,000. Will rent for $800.
For terms of sale and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE LOTS OF LAND ON THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
Five lots on the southerly side of East 31st-st., each 25 feet, front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, commencing 100 feet westerly from the 3d-av. On the lots is a large foundry, street No. 100, and other improvements. With the lots will also be sold a steam engine and other machinery on the premises, of which an inventory will be produced at the sale. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $8,000. Map, inventory and terms at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON IRVING-PLACE AND SIXTEENTH-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
The 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, situate on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., house 26.6x44. Lot 26.6x92.
Also, the 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, adjoining, and known as No. 37 Irving-place. House, 26.6x80. Lot 26.6x100; with an alley 8 feet wide to 16th-st.
For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ORCHARD-STREET, BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—That valuable property, known as the Friends' Meeting House; the ground is 96 feet 11½ inches front by 100 feet in depth; the building 60 by 75 feet.
Also, the house and lot No. 35 Orchard-st., adjoining the above, 30 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. The above property will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars may be obtained at the office of WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

MILLER & McEVILY, Auctioneers.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT SHERIFF'S SALE.—MILLER & McEVILY will sell under direction of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff, at 12 M., on the 8th day of February, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, 5 lots north side of 99th st., 468 feet east of 5th-av.; 4 lots on 4th-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 101st-st., 3 lots on 101st-st., in rear of last mentioned. Sale positive. One half can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply at the office of Auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LEONARD-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: LEONARD-STREET.—The valuable plot of ground, with buildings, on the north side of Leonard-st., 165 feet west of Broadway; the plot is 49 feet 7 inches front, 37 feet rear, and 125 feet deep. This property is the first front west of Broadway, and forms the rear boundary of four important Broadway lots. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st. and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 58 Amity-st., the entire furniture of said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany bedroom furniture, rosewood etagere, divans, ottomans, bookcase, wardrobes, pier, card and centre tables, pier glasses, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, &c. Also, China, glassware, &c.

MILLER & McEVITY, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BONDS AND MORTGAGES AT AUCTION.—A number of bonds and mortgages on property located in New-York City, Brooklyn, Greenpoint, Poughkeepsie and Mount Vernon, Westchester County, for sale at auction THIS DAY, Feb. 7, 1859, by MILLER & McEVITY, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock. Sale positive. For terms and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell in lots from the shelves to suit city or country trade, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., a full assortment of white granite and common ware, glass ware, decorated China, &c., &c. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES C. LANE,
Ex Chief-Engineer of Explorations in South America, &c.
MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER,
Times Building, No. 41 Park-row,
Room No. 4. New-York.
PATENTS APPLIED FOR AND NEGOTIATED.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PERSIST IN ENDANGERING their lives and that of their families by using camphene or fluid, when they can get as good a light at a cost of ½ cent per hour, from the COAL OIL sold by
A. C. KURK,
Manufacturer of COAL OIL LAMPS,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—ANY PRINTER WHO has a lot of standing miscellaneous matter of an interesting nature that would make up a folio newspaper of medium size, may address immediately Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

PARIS-MADE TRAVELING AND SHOPPING BAGS—For ladies' and gentlemen's use.—JOHN CATTNACH, trunk manufacturer and importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall st.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, CANVAS, ROPE, &c., at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
making together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship
FLYING MIST,
LINNELL, Commander,
Is now loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 110 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of small capacity, will be dispatched promptly as above. N. B.—This ship rates A 1 plus, being diagonally iron-braced and extra strong.
For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SPECIAL NOTICE—FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
The elegant A No. 1 clipper-ship
DICTATOR,
ALBERT ZEREGA, Commander,
Being nearly full, will receive light and medium freight for a few days longer, at Pier No. 14 East River.
Shippers are requested to complete their engagements immediately, as the ship must go to sea promptly.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)
Agents at San Francisco:
Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The splendid A1 fast Clipper Ship
AMOS LAWRENCE,
NICKERSON, Master,
Is rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 23, East River, foot of Beekman-st.
This elegant clipper was built by Donald M'Kay, stands A1, is unsurpassed for the safe and speedy delivery of cargo in good order, being thoroughly ventilated, and in every way a first-class conveyance.
Having the most of her cargo engaged and going rapidly on board, dispatch may be relied on.
SUTTON & CO., No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall.
N. B.—No Sal Soda taken in the ships of this line.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting *via* Panama Railroad with the steamship *Uncle Sam*, on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage and freight apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, (basement.)
D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $55; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS,
MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) probably 7th of February.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage	$15
Deck passage	6

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To Montgomery, Ala.	$26	To Columbia, S. C.	$20
To Atlanta, Ga.	23	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Augusta, Ga.	20	To Pilatka, Fla.	23

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA succeeds on SATURDAY, Feb. 12.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75: third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE WEST.—The steamers of the New-York and Baltimore Steamship Line leave Pier No. 12 N. R., for Baltimore daily, making the passage in 40 hours. Freight to Baltimore, 6 cents per foot; to Washington, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk, apply at B. & O. R. R. Co.'s office, No. 229 Broadway. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, and extra pay procured.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, pailiasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 53,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.
Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the
CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of
Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions
to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy before starting APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publisher,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON-Market Wharf, by steamer ENOCH DEAN. 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M.; 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES S. FERRY Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., for Greenport; 3:30 Syosset (Saturday to Yaphank:) 5 Hempstead: 6:30 P. M. Jamaica.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1859.
OFFICE OF THE HUNTER'S POINT, NEWTOWN AND FLUSHING TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals for the building of a road seventy feet in width, from Hunter's Point to Flushing, Long Island, will be received until the 28th day of February next, inclusive, at the office of Messrs. Crane & Ely, at Hunter's Point, or of John C. Jackson, Esq., No. 111 Water-st., New-York.
Maps and profile of the route will be exhibited to applicants, and full particulars given, at the office of Crane & Ely as above, and at the office of the Surveyor, Mr. Meserole, No. 140 4th-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, on and after the 15th of February.
Proposals may be made for the whole work, or one or more sections thereof, addressed to the President of the Company, and must contain a limit of time for the completion of contract.
All the communications received will be opened in the presence of the Board of Directors, at a regular meeting, and the work will be awarded to the lowest bidder or bidders who shall furnish satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the contract. By order,
A. W. WINANS, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Feb. 21, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new School House on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," and "Proposals for painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
C. J. DOUGHERTY,
E. J. KELLY,
ANDREW CUSACK,
JOHN SHEA,
G. H. CASSERLY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—JERSEY CITY WATER WORKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of Jersey City, until Monday, Feb. 14, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for constructing and erecting a Stand Pipe on the ground adjoining the Engine House of the Jersey City Water Works, opposite the village of Bellville. The stand pipe will be of wrought iron, connected with which there will be about 30,000 lbs. of cast iron.
Also, at the same time and place, separate proposals will be received for the excavation and masonry for the foundation and support of the Stand Pipe.
Proposals will also be received for furnishing about 200 feet 36 inch water-pipes. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen at the Engineer's Office, after Tuesday, Feb. 1. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.
GEO. H. BAILEY, Sup't. and Eng.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Feb. 16, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education for painting the interior and exterior of Primary School No. 1, situated in Ludlow-st., near Delancey, according to specifications on file at the Clerk's Office, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Proposals must state the names and residences of two responsible parties as sureties for the faithful performance of the work. DANIEL SLOTE, Chairman.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE—A great improvement in ranges. A water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged, and a perfect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any breakage and leakage around the range. Those in want of a good cooking range, that can be regulated by any person, and used either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call at I. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 334 4th-av., New-York. Circulars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

SCROFULA AND ERYSIPELAS, CAUSED by impurities of the blood and dangerous use of mercury, is speedily cured by "TRIESEMAR;" a trial alone is necessary to test the fact. Full details in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., [illegible]

CHARLES' HEALTH PILLS!
LIVER COMPLAINTS CURED.
The peculiarity of these Pills consists in their not operating when the disease is removed. They promote a healthy action of the Liver, and remove all derangements of the bowels, nervous and sick headaches, dimness of the sight, indigestion, and general debility.
Agent, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
For sale by all respectable druggists.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE, No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. LACOSTE, of Paris, cures, by his Parisian mode of treatment, all private diseases, strictures, seminal weaknesses, and female complaints, without mercury and at moderate charges. Consultations in all principal languages, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE EARS, NERVOUS HEAD AND MIND COMPLAINTS.—AN ENGLISH CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE.—British and Foreign Infirmary for the Cure of Deafness, Head and Mind Complaints, No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. Consulting Surgeon, CHARLES HENRY EDGELL SKINNER, Esq. Registered pursuant to act of Parliament. Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq. A new discovery, being a positive method of self-cure, affording instant and magical relief to sufferers who may have been deaf for 40 or 50 years, by means of a compound medicated vapor applied to the external ear. When the vapor is passing out, it is held by the sufferer for one minute to the ear affected, and instantly the patient, who previously was deaf, is enabled to hear common-toned conversation. A few nights' use in a similar way will guarantee to cure the most inveterate case of deafness and noises in the head. It is a stop to empiricism and exorbitant fees. Sufferers extremely deaf, by means of this, can permanently cure themselves, in any distant part of the world, without pain. Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and forever rescued from the snares of the numerous dangerous unqualified pretenders of the present day. Hospital and private testimonials and certificates from the most eminent physicians and surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured can be seen or referred to. Any sufferer on the continent, or resident in any of the four quarters of the globe, can now be cured, as this discovery can be sent to them with necessary prescriptions, preparations, &c., that will enable them positively to cure themselves. £5 5s. is the cost of the means of cure, which must be sent to the Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq., No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England; it can be sent either by banker's draft, payable in England, or notes of the country. Sufficient to cure three cases of most inveterate deafness and noises in the head, £10 10s.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price, $1; by mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.
"We concur with other papers, in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the Author, as above; also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. No fee unless cured.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all disappointed elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD you may immediately experience that Richard is himself again. Cure guaranteed. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies—price $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Female Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations free of charge. Attendance till 10 A. M. Afflicted call immediately.

BREAKING THE CHILL.—THE OLIVE FEVER and Ague Pills is a new and harmless remedy for the cure of fever and ague in its worst form, no matter how long you have been afflicted. You can depend upon a cure. It is very injurious to check the disease suddenly with powerful drugs. You may smother it for a short time. Yet it is a very dangerous experiment, as it frequently afterwards develops itself in some other form. Sold by BARNES & PARK, and A. B. & D. SANDS, New-York. Retail price, $1.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st. two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6, till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—City and County of New-York.—ALEXANDER GIRAUD against WILLIAM DAY, WILLIAM VERDEIL and LOUIS FAY.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, duly filed on the 31st day of December, 1858, in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 38 William-st., in the City of New-York, in said State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1858.
COUDERT BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jan10-1aw6wM* No. 38 William-st., New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOURNEAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of THOMAS E. CHARDAVOYNE, No. 107 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated—New-York, Sept. 25, 1858.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE, Executor.
s27-1aw6mM SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN SCHALKWYCK BEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris County, N. J., deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1859.
ja9-1aw6mM* JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Purser U. S. Navy, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at the office of Wm. J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.
d27-1aw6mM* EUPHEMIA M. SINCLAIR, Executrix.

STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS,
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is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer inducements to purchasers of GOOD ENVELOPES not equaled elsewhere. We shall add a full line of
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all grades and styles, to our stock, by the 1st of February, having made special arrangements with the manufacturers, and will be prepared to sell large dealers on the most favorable terms. A call respectfully solicited.
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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Postmaster-General's Estimates—Ten Millions Deficiency—The Bankrupt Law.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 6.

The caucus last evening proved an abortion, owing to the impression which prevailed that it was to be controlled by ultra Free-traders. There were only fifty members who attended, and these dwindled to thirty-nine before the adjournment. The same officers presided as at the previous caucus, and it was soon evident that it was but a duplicate of that meeting. HOUSTON, of Alabama, JONES, of Tennessee, BABCOCK and CASKIE, of Virginia, and many members of that stamp, absented themselves. The only question of interest presented and decided was, whether the caucus should adjourn over to Monday, or adjourn *sine die*, and have a new call for Monday. An adjournment over would carry with it the odiousness of the present and previous abortions, and keep away the bulk of the party. Hence an adjournment *sine die* was agreed to. Another meeting of all who are favorable to retrenchment will be called for Monday.

The sentiment last night evidently favored a re-issue of Treasury notes, and Major PHELPS will, at an early day, introduce a bill reviving for two years the act of Dec. 23, 1857, authorizing the re-issue of Treasury notes, the amount outstanding at any time being limited to twenty millions. This, I understand, will be satisfactory to the Administration for the present, though there is some doubt about the success of such a measure.

It was determined in the Cabinet, on Friday last, that each Cabinet officer should actively exert his personal influence to secure also an increase of the Tariff. The Postmaster General will, to-morrow, send to Congress his estimate of receipts for the next fiscal year, amounting to seven and a half millions. Estimated expenditures, seventeen and a half millions; deficiency for the next year, ten millions in this one Department.

The President thinks everything will yet come out straight, and avoid the necessity of calling an extra session. Movements are making to press the passage of the Bankrupt bill in both Houses of Congress. Q.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 5.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, moved a reconsideration of the vote passing the Missouri Two Per Cent. Land bill. The motion was adopted, when the discussion of the bill was deferred.

The bill authorizing the Attorney-General to represent the United States in equity proceedings between Massachusetts and Rhode Island was passed.

Mr. SEWARD presented a memorial from the Legislature of New-York instructing representatives to oppose any increase of the rates of postage; also a memorial from the citizens of New-York in favor of the Homestead law.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the Secretary of the Treasury's recommendations of economy. The substitute proposes to economize $600,000 and the services of a thousand persons employed in the collection of the revenue. The bill will be printed and called up at the earliest opportunity.

The hour assigned for the consideration of District of Columbia business having arrived, Mr. BRIGHT, from the Committee on Public Buildings, moved that the Senate take up the bill for the distribution of water in the city of Washington.

Mr. BROWN wanted the Pennsylvania-avenue Railroad bill taken up.

The latter prevailed, by a vote of 27 against 17. The bill was then discussed at length; but without coming to a vote upon it, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 5.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, gave notice that he will next Monday move to take up the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Naval affairs, reported a joint resolution of thanks to Captain SAMUEL C. REED, for the design of the present flag of the United States.

Private bills were considered.

The joint resolution giving the assent of Congress to Lieut. MAURY and Professor BACHE to receive gold medals from the Sardinian Government, was passed.

Caucus of the Democrats on the Tariff and Retrenchment—Lack of Harmony on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 5.

The Democratic caucus met at 7½ o'clock. There were 60 members present—Mr. COCHRANE in the chair, and Messrs. CAVANAUGH and RUFFIN acting as Secretaries.

The rule limiting debate to five minutes was adopted.

Mr. GARNETT, from the Committee on Retrenchment, presented only the outline of a report intended to show that the revenue of the present fiscal year would exceed by several millions the report submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and made a statement showing a number of items in the estimates which might be largely reduced—among them lithographing and engraving, the binding of public documents, the public printing, cutting off the *Congressional Globe*, the Branch Mints, the Coast Survey, &c., reducing the army estimates to the amount of several millions, and the navy about three millions; near two millions by suspension of the work on the public buildings; by reduction of franking privilege to two ounces; diminishing the number of the mail routes to California; making the ocean mail service self-sustaining; and cutting off light-houses, supporting them hereafter by tonnage duties.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, member of the same Committee, spoke of the great increase of public expenditures from 1844 to 1858, from twenty-six millions to eighty millions, and the importance to the country and the Democratic party of an immediate reduction by Congress. The Committee were of opinion that millions could be cut off. He thought, himself, from fourteen to twenty millions. He warned his Democratic friends that they would be held responsible in 1860, and be obliged to answer for it.

Mr. CRAWFORD, from the same Committee, and member of the Committee of Ways and Means, presented a table of items showing specifically that in them alone there could be a reduction of upwards of ten millions.

Mr. CAVANAUGH wanted to know of Mr. CRAWFORD if he expected any revenue from public lands in case the Homestead bill should pass the Senate. He thought Government ought not to look to public lands for revenue at all.

Mr. CRAWFORD said he did not expect that bill would ever become a law.

Mr. PHELPS advocated all possible reduction of expenditures, but maintained that it was not in the power of the Committee of Ways and Means to effect as much as they would desire. He thought Mr. GARNETT had over-estimated the amount of revenue; the duties being reduced by the tariff of 1857, a much larger importation would be necessary to raise a revenue equal to that under the tariff of 1846.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, said he did not want to know how these expenditures had been brought about. The question they had met to consider was how they could be reduced, and to what extent. He thought there might be a good many millions saved. Mr. CRAWFORD's table, he thought, was accurate, and the reduction practicable.

Mr. SICKLES said that the estimates had been furnished by the heads of departments, who were responsible for them, and understood what they were about. They had no doubt cut them down as low as possible. He did not think that a portion of the members of the House ought to undertake to revise them. He meant no disrespect to others, but he thought it showed a want of confidence in the heads of departments.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said the want of confidence was not personal, but only just such as legislative bodies ought always to have.

Mr. BURNETT asked Mr. SICKLES to point out wherein the Committee was wrong.

Mr. CRAWFORD here *offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to re-issue the twelve million Treasury notes, and that any other deficiency should be supplied by retrenchment.*

Mr. BURNETT demanded the previous question.

Mr. SICKLES denied that the previous question obtained in caucus.

The Chair overruled the objection.

Mr. GROESBECK desired to make a remark.

Mr. BURNETT refused to yield.

Mr. TAYLOR spoke strongly and excitedly against cutting off debate.

Much confusion ensued, amid which the previous question was sustained; but Mr. BURNETT withdrew it by unanimous consent.

Mr. GROESBECK then, for the purpose of avoiding all feeling upon the subject, moved that the caucus adjourn *sine die*, with the understanding that a general conference of the party should be held next week.

Mr. STEPHENS approved of the suggestion.

The motion was carried and the caucus adjourned.

We understand that the Committee will reduce their report to form for publication. Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Connecticut and California were not represented. New-York was represented by COCHRANE, SICKLES, TAYLOR and HATCH. Indiana, Illinois and Ohio were fully represented.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 5.

The Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Delegation met in one of the Committee rooms this evening, and passed the following resolutions:

1. [illegible] to a permanent national debt.
2. [illegible] the President's recommendations.
3. *Repudiating the acts and proceedings of the other Democratic caucus*; and finally appointed a Committee of three to take steps for united action with other Democrats who approve of the position they have assumed.

All the Pennsylvania Democrats were present but two.

The Ocean Mail Service.

The following is a copy of the bill reported in the House of Representatives Jan. 25, 1859, by Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on the Post-office and Post Roads:

A Bill to establish a National Line of Mail Steamships between certain ports of the United States and Great Britain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a line of mail steamships be, and the same is hereby, established under the control of *The National Steamship Company*, for semi weekly service between the United States and Europe. There shall be two divisions of the service: the first division shall be in alternate trips from the ports of Portland, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, to Liverpool, England; the second division shall be in alternate trips from Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, and New-Orleans, to the port of Southampton, in England. The departures shall be fixed and determined by such schedule as the Postmaster-General may adopt, to give *one departure in each week to and from the ports of the South, and one departure in each week to and from the ports of the North*; and the steamers in their voyages from and to New-Orleans shall touch at the ports of Havana, Cuba, Santander, in Spain, and Bordeaux, in France.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized and directed to contract with Ambrose W. Thompson, President of said National Steamship Company, for the aforesaid mail service, which shall be performed by not less than *six steamers for the first division*; each of said steamers shall not be of less than two thousand tons measurement, well adapted to mail purposes, and which shall only after inspection be accepted for the service by the Postmaster-General. The service of this first division shall commence within ninety days from the date of the acceptance of the ships by the Postmaster-General. The service of the second division shall be performed by *not less than eight steamers*; the said steamers shall not exceed three thousand tons measurement each, be well adapted to mail purposes, and to the depth of water of the southern ports; they shall be constructed in the highest state of improvement, in such manner as to make them available for transport ships, and capable of carrying moderate batteries; the service of this second division shall commence within twelve months from the date of contract.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is *hereby authorized and directed to advance*, under the terms of the contract, *the bonds of the United States, bearing five per cent. coupons, payable semi-annually, and the principal payable in twenty years towards the construction and equipment of said eight steamships for the southern division, to the amount of two-thirds of the whole cost of the said eight steamships*, the said advance to be made from time to time as the construction shall progress, under the inspection and supervision of such persons as may be appointed therefor by the Postmaster-General; this advance to be returned to the Treasury in annual payments of ten per centum, commencing at the end of the second year of the service of said steamers, and continuing until the whole amount is repaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the mail pay for the service of the said steamers shall be *the gross sum of the land and sea postages on mailable matter carried in the said steamers during the whole term of the contract, provided the said compensation shall not be less during the first three years of the service than the rate of two dollars for each statute mile of distance run by the said steamers*; and should this exceed the sum of the postage receipts, than such excess shall be deducted from the receipts of the last three years of the contract. The postage receipts shall go into the general funds of the Post-Office Department, and be paid therefrom monthly to the contractor, and the excess of payment, if any, as aforesaid, during the first three years of the service, *shall be paid from the general appropriations made to the Post-Office Department*. From this monthly amount the Postmaster General shall deduct in each month *pro rata* proportion of the interest maturing upon the bonds advanced towards the construction of said ships, which amount shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States for the purpose of meeting the coupons upon the said bonds. And he shall also retain after the end of the second year's service of said steamers, ten per centum in each year of the amount advanced for construction until the amount of said advance is fully repaid to the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of securing the Government for the amount advanced, a mortgage lien shall be executed to the Government, the steamers shall be insured in good insurance companies, and policies to the amount of said advance shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That *the contract for mail service shall be for ten years for each division of said service*. And the Postmaster-General is authorized, if in his opinion the interest of his department requires it, to cause the service to be extended, by auxiliary steamers, to Havre, Antwerp, and Bremen, upon such equitable terms for said extension of service as he may agree with said company; and further, to alter and determine the departures of the whole of said service, with consent of the contractor, but in no way to diminish the whole number of departures for semi-weekly service. One spare steamer shall be kept in readiness in Great Britain and one in the United States to supply any accidental or contingent want, to keep the service regular and the days of departure exact; and when not employed, either or both of the said steamers shall be subject to the orders of the Navy Department, upon reasonable compensation being made therefor. And the government shall have the privilege at any time to purchase or employ any or all the said vessels, upon terms to be decided by arbitrators mutually chosen, if the parties cannot agree; and when so employed they may be armed and equipped for such purposes as the government may require.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 5.

The Senate in Committee of the Whole are considering private and local bills.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 5.

The Assembly is not in session to-day.

Great Fire in Boston—Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 6.

At about three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the upper portion of RUSSELL's mechanical bakery, corner of Battery and Commercial-streets, which was totally destroyed. The building was of brick with a granite front, extending sixty-four feet on Commercial, and one hundred and thirty-two feet on Battery and Salutation streets, and contained two of BURDAN's automatic ovens, kneading machines, &c., and twenty-three thousand barrels of flour on storage. The bakery had gone into operation on Thursday, when over fifteen thousand loaves of bread were baked and delivered. The falling walls partially destroyed two or three adjoining wooden tenements. DANIEL HENDERSON, fireman, was killed by the falling of one of the side walls, Capt. WILSON, of the steam fire-engine "Eclipse," was seriously injured internally, and several others were more or less injured. One man is missing, and supposed to be under the ruins. The total loss of property is estimated at $300,000, on which there is a partial insurance. Mr. RUSSELL will immediately construct a fire-proof building and carry out his intention of establishing a mechanical steam bakery in Boston. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 6.

The Overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 14th ult., has arrived.

The California news is unimportant.

The New-York and St. Louis mails of Dec. 20, *viâ* Panama and Overland, and the New-Orleans mail of Dec. 27, *viâ* Tehuantepec, reached San Francisco Jan. 13.

Victoria dates are to Jan. 10. The mining news is unimportant.

NED McGOWAN and a party of American rowdies had carried away a British Justice of the Peace from Holmes' Bar, and made him pay a fine of $50 for contempt.

Arrived at San Francisco, ships *Adelaide* and *Dashaway*, from New-York; bark *Evangeline*, from Rio Janeiro.

The arrival of these clippers caused some little movement in groceries and provisions, but no important change in prices had taken place.

From Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 5.

The *Republican* publishes a letter from Salt Lake, 14th inst., stating that Judges SINCLAIR and CHADBAUGH will leave the Territory in the Spring, satisfied that their presence as Federal officers in administering laws is merely farcical. The letter adds that there is no loyalty to the Government among the Mormons; that while, to a certain extent, they respect the forms of law, they neither recognize nor respect its spirit; neither murder nor any other crime has been or can be punished.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 5.

The Trustees of the State Capital met this morning to examine the roof of the Capitol and ceiling of the Assembly Chamber, portions of which are thought to be in a dangerous condition. The Trustees agreed to employ a competent architect to make a thorough examination this afternoon or Monday morning.

The Bark Vernon.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 5.

The bark *Vernon*, ashore on Nahant Beach, will be got off after discharging her cargo, if the weather continues moderate. Her sternpost and stem are started. One thousand boxes of oranges have been taken out of her in good order.

The Illinois Canal Check Affair.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 5.

Dispatches from Springfield, Illinois, say that the loss to the State by the recently-discovered canal checks will amount to $210 000. Mr. MATTESON has written to the Senate Committee, calling for a full investigation, and asking that a suit be instituted against him in the Circuit Court.

The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 6.

Snow commenced falling at about 4 P. M., and is coming down thickly this evening; thermometer, 30°.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCH, commander, from New-Orleans *viâ* Havana, arrived here Friday night, having left the latter place on the evening of the 30th January.

She has experienced a rough, boisterous passage.

The news is unimportant; the latest item is that the brig *Nancy* has been ordered to be returned to her owners, through her Captain. He was to take possession on the 31st.

The feeling still continues strong with regard to Spanish American affairs.

In Sugars there has been very little excitement during the past week, although speculators have taken some 22,000 boxes at a fair advance. Stock at Havana and Matanzas, 50,000 boxes—against same period last year, 74,000. Freights slightly improving; several United States vessels having been chartered during the week. Freights to Europe not much changed. Exchange—London, 13⅛@13¾ premium; New-York and Boston, 3¼@3½: do. New-Orleans, short sight, 4½@5 do.

The health of Havana is good. The crops are probably equal to those of last year.

On Jan. 30, the American brig *C. B. Allen* arrived at Havana. The *Cahawba*, while going out of the harbor, passed Spanish line-of-battle ship *Isabel Segunda* going in, looking finely.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN CONNECTICUT.—ALFRED A. BURNHAM, of Windham, was nominated on Wednesday as the Republican candidate for member of Congress from the Third District of Connecticut, in place of SIDNEY DEAN, also a Republican. The Convention which met at Norwich was considerably excited in respect to candidates—the leading ones being Mr. BURNHAM and Mr. EDMUND PERKINS, the latter of Norwich. On the first ballot the vote stood 41 for BURNHAM, and 28 for PERKINS. Mr. DEAN the incumbent, received 19, and Mr. BRANDEGEE, of New-London, 16. After nineteen ballotings Mr. BURNHAM received the requisite majority only. He was Lieut.-Governor of Connecticut in 1857, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State in 1858. Mr. B. is a son-in-law of ex-Governor CLEVELAND. His antecedents are Democratic. The District is strongly Republican.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT ARE MORE valuable to the suffering sick than their weight in gold. The stubborn cough, the hoarseness and the fever flush, yield without fail to their soothing and healing influence.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Froof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 5.

$10,000 U. S. 5s '74. ....102⅝
4,000 Ind. State 2½.... 60¾
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..... 89¾
5,000 do.......... 89⅝
9,000 Mo. State 6s..... 84¼
1,000 N.Y.Cen.RR.6s.. 92
1,000 Erie RR. Bds. '75 42¾
5,000 Erie RR C.B.'71. 40
2,000 Hud.R RR.1stM.100¾
10,000 Har.RR.1stM.s60 91½
4,000 Ill.Cen.RR. Bds. 87
1,000 Ter.H.&Al.2d M. 41
3,000 Del.L & W.R.1 M. 87
1,000 H.& St.J.R.R.Bs. 64½
8 Bank of America...110
41 But. & Dro. Bank..118½
12 Bank of Commerce.101¼
50 Bank of Com. Scrip.100¼
100 Erie R. R.......... 13⅞
600 do.......... 13¾
25 Chatham Bank..... 90
10 Market Bank....... 107
100 Del. & Hud.C.Co..s7 99½
65 Pacific M. S. S. Co. 78
10 do.......... 77½
50 do.......... 77¼
482 do.......... c 77
100 do..........s10 76¼
50 do..........b60 76¾
300 do.......... 76½
100 do..........s60 75
50 do..........s10 76
250 N. Y. Cen. R.....s3 82¾
100 do..s3 aft. opg. 82½
50 do..........s60 82¼
100 do..........s30 82¾
100 do..........b60 82⅝
100 do..........opg. 82⅝
150 Hud River R..... 32
150 do..........b30 32
50 Harlem R. R. Pref. 39¼
100 do..........s10 39½
120 do.......... 40
200 do..........b30 40¼
100 do.......... 40¼
100 do.......... 40⅛
100 M. S. & N. I. R. b60 18⅞
100 do.......... 18¾
200 do..........b7 18¾
17 do.......... 18⅞
50 Mich.S & N.Ia.G.S. 45¾
100 do..........b60 45¾
50 do..........s30 45¾
300 do..........b30 45¾
50 do..........s30 45½
20 do.......... 45⅝
200 Panama R. R...s30 115½
50 do.......... 115⅝
50 do..........s60.115¼
550 do.......... 115½
200 do..........b30.115¾
50 Ill. Cen. R.R....s30 66½
50 do.......... 66⅝
50 do..........s30 66⅝
50 do.......... 66⅞
250 Gal. & Chi. RR....c 69¾
1250 do..........c 69¼
100 do..........s10 69
300 do..........b60 69½
100 do..........s30 69
150 Chi. & R. I. R..b60 59¾
400 do..........s30 59⅞
350 do.......... 59⅞
150 do..........s10 59⅞
100 do..........s30 59⅞
100 do..........b60 59⅞
100 do..........s3 59⅞
20 La C. & Mil R..... 1⅛
50 Clev., P. & Ash. R.119
260 Penn. Coal Co..... 86

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Mo. State 6s..... 84⅜
1,000 do.......... 84½
8,000 Ind'a State 2½... 60¾
1,000 Ill.Cen.RR Bds. 87
2,000 LaC.&Mil.L.G.b. 23
1,000 Mich.Cen.RR 8 ℘ ct.1st M.S.F.C.Bds. 96
500 Panama Railroad..116
50 do..........116¼
225 Pacific M. S. S. Co. 77
100 do..........s45 76½
75 do..........b60 76¾
100 N. Y. Cen. RR..... 82¾
200 do..........s60 82½
100 do..........b30 82¾
200 do..........b60 82½
500 do..........b30 82⅞
100 do.......... 82⅞
100 M. S. & N.I.G.S.... 45⅞
100 do..........b7 45¾
100 Gal.& Chi. R. R..... 69¼
50 do..........b60 69¼
50 Erie Railroad...b'0 13⅞
100 do..........s60 13¾
200 do.......... 13⅞
50 do..........b60.14
100 Har. R. R. Pref..s30 40¾
50 do.......... 40¾
50 do..........b30 41
50 do..........s30 40⅝
50 do.......... 40⅞
100 Reading RR.....s60 48½
350 Clev. & Tol. R.R... 30¾
100 Chi. & R. I RR.s60 59¾
32 Penn. Coal Co..... 86

MONDAY, Feb. 7—A. M.

The Stock Exchange dealings of the past week which opened with a declining market on Monday, were quite unsettled until near the close. The fall was quite general and precipitate through the early days of the week, but in seven cases out of ten the decline was nearly or quite recovered on Friday and Saturday. This was the case with Panama, Reading, Rock Island, Michigan Preferred, Michigan Central, Galena, Illinois Central, Hudson River, Harlem Preferred and Pennsylvania Coal. The exceptions were New-York Central, which after falling from 84 to 81 ℘ cent. recovered to 82½ only, and Missouri Sixes which, after selling down to 83¼ ℘ cent., recovered about half the sudden decline of 2¾ ℘ cent. Pacific Mail is also a very marked exception, the extreme fluctuation being ten ℘ cent., (after a previous fall of ten,) and the price at the close 6¼ ℘ cent. below that of Saturday week. The following table is a fair index to the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	102⅞@102⅝
New-York Central	84@81@82¾@82½
New-York and Erie	14@13½@14@13⅞
Reading	49¼@48@49
Rock Island	59⅞@58¾@60⅛
Michigan Southern	19½@18¾
Michigan Southern preferred	46@44@45¾
Michigan Central	50¾@49@50½
Toledo	31⅝@30¼@30¾
Galena	69@68¼@69¼
Illinois Central	66½@66¾
Pacific Mail	83¼@73@80@76¾
Panama	116½@113¾@116¼
Missouris	85⅝@83¼@84½
Virginias	96½@96
Tennessees	90½@89¾
Illinois Central Bonds	89@87
California Sevens	86@83¼@84½
Hudson River	32½@31@32¼
Harlem Preferred	41@35¾@40⅞

The Federal Loan further declined ¼ ℘ cent. The sales on Saturday were at 102⅝, for delivery this day, which, with 38 days' interest, is equal to only 102 09 ℘ cent. net, or nearly ½ ℘ cent. below the average of the recent awards by the Treasury Department, and within .04 ℘ cent. of the lowest successful bid of 102.05. As most of the low bidders are now out of the market, and as there is more than a fair prospect that the recommendation of the Bank Department at Albany to make this Stock and New-York fives the basis of circulation at par, instead of 92 ℘ cent., where Bonds and Mortgages are wholly dispensed with, will be adopted by the Legislature, the chances seem to be against any further material decline. No further Funded Debt is likely to be authorized by the present Congress. The Secretary recommends the extension or renewal of the Treasury Bills for a year or two, and this, with the proposed retrenchment in the General Appropriations of the session, and the defeat of all special appropriations and mere *lobby jobs*, would enable the Department to go through the year without disturbing the Tariff. However desirable in a good many articles, in which Domestic Industry is deeply interested, a readjustment of the duties might be, there is no probability that the conflicting views on the subject at Washington will be reconciled for any other object than to increase temporarily the revenues of the Government. It is quite as improbable, also, that specific valuations will be substituted for the present *ad valorem* system, as parties now stand in the two Houses. The unsettling of a portion of the schedules of the act of 1857, only to gain a few millions additional revenue, would undoubtedly be attended by more inconvenience and irregularity to commerce than good to the Government. Less than four months' notice of the change could not well be given, and this would crowd upon us large importations of particular articles, to save the enhanced duty, in May and June not really wanted until the Fall and if ten months' notice should be voted, the chances are that the necessity for the change, for essential revenue purposes, would pass away before the new act would come into force on 1st of January, 1860.

The sales by certificate of New-York Central were quite free early in the week, considering that the regular transfers are closed. A portion of the *Bear* account was closed up between 82@81 ℘ cent., and the speculative interest in the stock has changed hands—some of the late sellers for the fall turning buyers for the rise, at the close of the week. In Panama there was a temporary decline 92½@93 ℘ cent; lowest sales 113½, seller 60 days. On Saturday there was a strong demand at 115½@116@116¼ ℘ cent. owing to the prospect of an increase in the California passenger business, by competition between the Pacific Mail and Mr. VANDERBILT, and to the publication of a letter from the President of the Panama containing the statistics and sources of business over the Road since it first opened. Mr. HOADLEY states that

"Erroneous impressions in regard to the sources of the business of the Panama Railroad prevail extensively, even among intelligent business-men and members of our national councils, many regarding it simply as a sort of appendage to California. The fact is overlooked, that while California has a population estimated at only 500,000, the population of Central America is over two millions, and that portion of South America whose only means of communicating with the Atlantic is either by the Isthmus of Panama or around Cape Horn, contains nearly eight millions. Trade with South America and Central America has been carried on heretofore almost exclusively by England, that between the United States and those countries being estimated at not more than ten per cent. of the whole. * * * For four years daily trains have been run, and 191,820 passengers transported without a case of sickness occurring among them. It has carried of specie—

Gold	$171,157,421 25
Silver	20,403,793 49
Total	$200,561,214 74

Of which $135,135,093 came to the United States, and $65,426,120 went to England. In the same time 55,000 bags of mail matter has been carried. The total losses paid for damages to freight is not $5,000.

The freight movement for three years of British merchandise received at Aspinwall has been as follows:

	lbs.	Cubic feet.
1855	423,669	34,151
1856	691,999	87,337
1857	3,160,155	96,338

Of all the freight transported over the Panama Railroad, not more than *one-tenth* has any connection with California, nine tenths, at least, consisting of British manufactured and other goods, shipped to South America and Central America, and of the produce of those countries in return, such as indigo, cochineal, India-rubber, coffee, cocoa, deer skins, goat skins, hides, orchilla, pearl shells, tobacco, balsams, Peruvian bark, ores, straw hats, &c., &c.

Nothing is shipped *from* California by the Panama route, except a few cases of silks sent there from China, small parcels of ores and occasional lots of whalebone. Shipments to California consist mainly of valuable goods, which will bear a high rate of freight, which between New-York and San Frncisco now amounts to from $2 25 to $6 per cubic foot."

In Pacific Mail nothing new transpired on Saturday. The fluctuations were from 77½ to 76¾ ℘ cent. The movement is less feverish since the cause of the late onset is made public. It seems that the management of the Company have reserved the ability in ready means and surplus steamers to meet the emergency of competition, and besides saving by its present occurrence the large subsidy to VANDERBILT, they are able at any moment to compete with VANDERBILT and ROBERTS hence to Aspinwall. They have already the steamship *St. Louis* idle on the Atlantic side, and can order, if necessary, another of their fleet of thirteen vessels from the Pacific, so as to give a semi-monthly through line from New-York to San Francisco, without tribute to ROBERTS or VANDERBILT. On the other hand, ROBERTS has the mail contract on this side till 1st October of the present year, and VANDERBILT controls four steamers on the Pacific to connect with him.

The Western shares and Reading were steadier through the week than the remainder of the list, the latter unusually quiet on Saturday at 48¾@49 ℘ cent. cash, and 48½, seller 60 days. A fair degree of activity in Rock Island and Galena, and both firm at the close. The Harlem Preferred movement was again strong, after the decline to 36½@35¾ on Tuesday, the last sale 40⅞ ℘ cent. Erie and Hudson recovered the decline, the first-named steady at 13¾@14, and Hudson firm at 32@32¼ ℘ cent. The January traffic on the Hudson line, like that of December, settled up better than last, and on a reduced scale of expenses. In Railway Bonds the business of the week was not important. The decline in Illinois Centrals is 2 ℘ cent., closing steady at 87. The general market closed firm, but not active, at about the outside figures in the foregoing table. Business was rather dulled by the absence of the European steamers now overdue.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was large and active. We have seldom seen the Custom-house more crowded, or heard better reports of business from the importers and jobbers. The entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, are $6,477,741, as against $2,213,846 same week last year. The Customs Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury amounted to $1,219,131. There was also paid in on account of the New Loan $832,049; thus giving the Secretary $2,051,180 of means for the single week. The Government balances here now stand $8,103,546, against $7,230,004 at the close of the previous week. The Export of Specie is $606,969, against $2,928,270 same week last February. Some parcels of Gold have come in from the neighboring cities, but we do not hear that the aggregate is considerable. The whole Specie movement of the week will probably reduce the Bank Average, on the Statement to be made up this afternoon, about $1,500,000, leaving the average figure about $26,250,000, as against $27,725,290 last week. And the calculation upon the Street is, that something like a corresponding decline will be shown in the undrawn Deposits, instead of an increase in the Discounts at Bank, to meet the demands of the Custom-house and for the New Loan. The advance in the price of Money, equal to 1@1½ ℘ cent. per annum, was fully established by the middle of the week, since when the market has become settled, or if anything rather easier, particularly for loans on demand, and on very short paper. The rates are now from 4½ to 6 ℘ cent. to the Brokers, varying with the character of the security, the usual currency being 5 ℘ cent. to the old-established prices on the Street, and the discount on first-class mercantile bills ranges 5½ to 7 ℘ cent., 60 days to 6 months. The Foreign Exchanges rose steady 109½@109⅝ on London; f.5.15⅝@f.5.10⅝ on Paris.

According to the Custom-house tables which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries at the port of New-York for seven months of the current Treasury year to the 31st January, amounted to

year to the 31st January, amounted to	$109,973,000
Add week in February	6,477,741
Total since July 1	$116,450,741
Same time in 1858	112,162,846
Increase since July 1	$4,287,895

This increase is now likely to advance rapidly to the close of the fiscal year, June 30. The present scale of importations is quite up to the movement of 1856; and should this hold out for the five months, the result at the close, as compared with last year, will be a total increase of $10,000,000 at New-York alone, equal to about $60,000,000 for the whole country. We annex the comparison of 1856 with last year, adding the figures for five months of the first-named year for the remainder of fiscal year 1859:

	1856.	1858.	1859.
Seven months	$95,055,000	$109,949,000	$109,973,000
February	15,946,000	8,969,000	15,946,000
March	20,146,000	11,453,000	20,140,000
April	19,963,000	10,644,000	19,963,000
May	18,283,000	11,130,000	18,283,000
June	17,704,000	10,014,000	17,704,000
Total fiscal year	$197,097,000	$162,159,000	$202,015,000

The Custom-house returns of the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, (including foreign articles reëxported,) from July 1 to Jan. 31, are

reëxported,) from July 1 to Jan. 31, are	$32,080,000
Add week in February	1,302 901
Total since July 1	$33,382,906
Same time last year	40 739 316
Decrease this year	$7,356 415

The same tables make the Export of Specie

from New-York to Jan. 31	$15,947,000
Add week in February	606 969
Total since July 1	$16,553 969
Same time last year	27,635,270
Decrease since July 1	$11,081 301

The recent decision of Judge DAVIES, in the case of the Cumberland Coal Company *vs.* A. M. SHERMAN—late a Director of the Company, who, in violation of his trust, attempted to alienate 2,000 acres of the coal estate of the concern *to himself*—not only restores the property thus seized upon, but is a most important precedent against the abuse of trusteeships in moneyed and other corporations. The decision is that no Director has a right to avail of his trust position to his individual profit, and that all transactions in the nature of purchase, sale or transfer of the corporate property, from which the Trustee is to derive individual advantage, directly or indirectly, are void in law. The new administration of the Cumberland Company have done a public service, besides adding to the value of their own property, as they found it last Summer, by prosecuting this case to an equitable and righteous decision. The precedent, we understand, is to be made a good one of by the Receiver of the old Nicaragua Transit, who found the whole of the steamship property of the Company sold or alienated by the President, and mostly to himself or his family. In this case it is claimed, we believe, that the party, while acting as President or Trustee for the property, held certain mortgages upon the steamships, which he had a right to foreclose.

We understand that the American Bank Note Company have leased from the Merchants' Exchange Company the upper or third story rooms of the building on Wall and William streets, for ten years, at the rate of $12,000 a year. The arrangement is alike eligible for the business of bank-note engraving, and satisfactory to the Trustees of the Exchange.

Of the market for Land Warrants Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS write on Saturday:

We quote Warrants to-day, subject, however, to fluctuation between the fate of the Homestead bill and the active speculative demand, as follows:

	Buy.	Sell.
40 acre Warrants, ℘ acre	100 cts.	105 cts.
80 acre Warrants, ℘ acre	82	86
120 acre Warrants, ℘ acre	76	80
160 acre Warrants, ℘ acre	80	85

The City Comptroller, on Friday, awarded $374,000 of Central Park Stock, 30 years to run, and bearing 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, at rates from 101 to 102 ℘ cent.

The *Miner's Journal*, of Saturday, says of the Coal Trade:

"The quantity sent by railroad this week is 18,438 18 against 11,725 tons for the corresponding week last year. The trade from the different regions sums up this week as follows, compared with last year:

	1858 Week.	1858 Total.	1859 Week.	1859 Total.
Reading R. R.	11,725	186,621	18,439	236,452
Lehigh Valley R. R.	6,642	58,827	9,586	76,969
Trevorton			2,605	8,516

Showing an increase of 10,658 tons on the Reading and Lehigh Valley Railroads for the week, and 68,973 tons for the year. The quantity sent from the Scranton Region up to last week, showed a slight increase. The Shamokin, Trevorton and Broad Top Regions have also increased on last year's supply."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Friday, Feb. 4.

COTTON quiet; sales, to-day, 1,000 bales, at 11c. for Middling. Sales of the week, 18,500 bales. Receipts of the week, 29,500 bales, against 25,500 in the same week last year. Stock in port, 201,300 bales. Sterling unchanged.

MOBILE, Saturday, Feb. 5.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 3,000 bales at 11c. for Middling. The total receipts of COTTON at this port to date are 99,880 bales, and the stock on hand is 31,190 bales.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 5.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHISKY advanced 1c.; sales at 27c. MESS PORK unchanged; sales at $18 75. BACON held at 7½c.@9¾c. BULK MEATS in good demand; sales 500,000 lbs., at 6½c. for Shoulders, 8½c.@9c. for Sides, and 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams. Lard firm, at 11¾c.@11⅞c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales, at easier but not quotably lower prices. Receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year, 1,003,750 bales. MESS PORK firm, at $19 50@$20 50. WHISKY advanced 2c., owing to the advices from Cincinnati; sales at 29c. GUNNIES, 11c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 5.

FLOUR quiet, but firm. WHEAT, $1 62 for White, and $1 40 for Red. CORN advanced; dry Yellow, 80c. WHISKY firm, at 28c.@29c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 5.

FLOUR steady, no sales of consequence. WHEAT unchanged. CORN firm; receipts light. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY firm.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 5.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 24⅜; Morris Canal, 47½; Long Island Railroad, 11⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Arago	Feb. —	New-York	Southam'n.
Arabia	Feb. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Feb. 16	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Feb. 19	New-York	Southam'n.
Edinburgh	Feb. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
America	Feb. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
Indian	Feb. 26	Portland	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Circassian	Jan. 11	Galway	New-York.
Kangaroo	Jan. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburg	Jan. 22	Glasgow	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Indian	Jan. 26	Liverpool	Portland.
America	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Lebanon	Jan. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Quaker City	Feb. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Feb. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.
FOR HAVANA.			
Cahawba	Feb. 12	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Feb. 19	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—Miss Laight, Miss Schuyler, Mr. Laight, J. R. Matthews and lady, Mr. Leitch, Mrs. D. R. Leitch and 4 children, T. M. Buckly, S. F. Lewie, R. French, J. H. McKinley, Miss S. Spencer, Mr. Furstner, J. C. Ripley, M. P. Smith, R. J. Ellis, W. H. Beach, A. E. Read, Miss E. May, Mrs. Buckingham, W. R. Driskell, A. M. Huey, Miss A. M. Hildebrand, Mrs. Geo. Flagg, Jno. Morrison, lady and 2 children, Mrs. E. E. Dunbar and child, Miss Mauran, W. H. Proctor, J. A. Mauran, D. B. Wagner, E. N. Boss, Mrs. R. Spears, J. A. Stevens, E. M. Holmes, W. Dananberg, Mrs. Blunt and 2 infants, G. Vellutim, H. Bent, Mrs. C. Maxwell and 2 children, Miss A. Condon, Mrs. Maxwell, S. V. Roberts, T. Shay, D. Jacobs, M. Smith, S. Owen, T. R. Raault, Mrs. Welch, D. E. Monnaugh, G. E. Argenbright, G. S. Hedges, B. D. Robinson, A. H. Palfrey, and 12 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Chas. Ford, J. M. Mills, G. H. Guion, J. Vredenburgh, M. A. Stearns, F. Girard and lady, Miss C. M. Niles, H. C. Niles, Miss Watkins, Mr. Hodge, Mr. Sissell, C. S. Watkins, J. R. Powell, Mrs. J. Jones, A. Jones, Thomas McKee, H. R. Graves, A. B. Hinckley, H. W. Dalston, E. J. Steele, A. B. Clarke, M. Strecker, Wm. Rose, G. Dupins, and 12 in the steerage.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—G. W. Merrill, G. E. Holloway, Dewitt C. Reed, F. D. Stone, S. T. Ogden, Paul C. Archer, Alfred C. Sheldon, Miss Eliza Hall, H. D. Suhrs, James Hart, P. L. Marriott, Alex. Rivers.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana—Major John Stroud, Jr., Alex. Marks, H. C. Marks, W. C. Chamberlin, R. H. Fornea, W. M. Lewis, W. J. Scott, J. S. Holmes, J. S. Higgins and servant, Capt. J. Ross, Mrs. J. Wolf, P. W. Sherer, M. Gerding, F. Rinailho, M. Myrey, Capt. Blish, M. Windly, J. Segon, E. Verder, H. Clemerdat, A. McArthur, August Andre, Thos. D. Gandy, G. S. Hunt, C. P. Garcia and brother, W. M. Smith, G. Kuhler, Antonio Ruiz, M. Bravo, H. A. Whitney, F. M. Vinulet, Col. J. McDonald, W. Porter and lady, Miss E. Tompkins, V. Marneter, A. Raymond, C. Garway, Alfonso Felet, August Kopptu, F. Bourry, M. M. Ovindu, A. Barrio, M. Parcuol, A. Burr, R. Alvares, Otto Dings.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—A. A. Solomon, J. Loventhal, J. Malloy, W. A. Walker, E. A. Walker, C. B. Holmes, Jas. Gregory, Wm. Howard, J. Levy, P. B. Wilson, E. L. Kerrison, E. Kerrison, the Rev. A. McDonald, G. Ellis, Henry W. Scott, Warren Sears, J. Fulkerson, P. Spidachi, Jos. Ali, R. W. Smith, R. C. Gale, Miss C. Brisbane, M. J. Joyce, H. Clarke, John Sevielli, S. Sevielli, and 8 in the steerage.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—W. A. Cowl, A. M. Gifford, L. Hyatt, D. Harwood, F. Rosenfeld, Mrs. A. J. Colman, Chas. E. De Witt, John Gould, O. Stearns, R. A. Sands, Geo. A. McKlusky, W. P. Woodward, J. W. Stokes, B. E. Wright, J. A. Walker, S. Rosenfeld, L. W. Rosenfeld, C. H. Woodruff, S. Heinemans, T. Spencer, Capt. W. Black, M. Sommer, and 12 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 04 | Sun sets.... 5 25 | Moon sets.... 10 18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 34 | Gov. Island 11 23 | Hell Gate... 12 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heinekin; Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; James Adger, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Illinois, McGowan, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts; Etna, Anderson, Havre, E. Cunard.

Steamers Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Thos. Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Artisan, Foster, South Amboy, ———.

Ship M. Ogden, Loveland, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son.

Barks H. L. Rutgers, Delano, St. Mark's, Brodie & Pettes; Leon, Parritt, Richmond, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Wyandotte, Sparks, Trinidad, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Jno. Payson, Fuller, Nuevitas, Simson & Mayhew; Gen. Green, Atwell, Galveston, G. S. Ferris & Co.; Young America, Collins, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Schooners Chrysolite, Booth, Brazos, ———; M. Betts, Feaster, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; W. R. Newcomb, Bacon, Fredericksburg, J. W. McKee; M. Miller, Lawes, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; W. P. Phillips, Mount, Georgetown, Brown, De Rossett & Co.; J. M. Hallock, Clarke, St. Jago, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Hamilton, Ogden, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; Julia Ann, Grey, Charleston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Wythe, Tuttle, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Sarah Louisa, Fort, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; D. Jones, Winsmore, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Willow, Bunker, Portland, G. L. Hatch & Co.; M. Price, Blizzard, Wilmington, ———; Margaret, Hanson, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cahawba, Bulloch, New-Orleans, via Havana 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. Feb. 1, lat. 30 09, lon. 76 46, exchanged signals with an Am. bark bound to the N., showing red field with black square in centre, also red burgee, with white letters in centre, which were not distinguishable.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston 55 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Friday, 1:45 A. M., 60 miles N. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Star of the South.

Steamer Curlew, Arey, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Elizabeth Dennison, Williams, Havre 34 ds., in ballast to Post, Smith & Co.

Ship Ashland, (of New-Orleans,) Moore, Marseilles Dec. 17, with mdse. to master. Anchored in Quarantine on Friday night. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 2. Has been [illegible] ds. N. of Bermuda, with heavy gales from N. [illegible] and thick weather. Jan. 16, lat. 31 28, lon. 39 30, [illegible] M. Shepard, 14 ds. from Salem for Zanzibar, [illegible] wished to be reported.

Ship Advance, Barstow, Callao Nov. 3, and Hampton Roads 1st inst., with guano to Barrel & Muir.

Ship Witch of the Wave, (of Newburyport,) [illegible] Callao Nov. 4, and Hampton Roads 1st inst., with [illegible] to Barrel & Muir. Jan. 25, lat. 22 40, lon. 73 34, [illegible] bark showing Nos. 4 9 7 8, 3d distg. pendant, [illegible]

Brig Edward A. Loud, Trim, St. Mark's 1[illegible] ds., with cotton to Brodie & Pettes.

Brig Starlight, (of Boston,) Cook, Messina [illegible] passed Gibraltar Jan. 2. with fruit to Bassett, [illegible] Co. Jan. 2, off Gibraltar, spoke ship Ashland, [illegible] seilles for New-York.

Schr. Minnesota, Baker, Norfolk 2 ds., with corn to B. Cunningham.

Schr. Little Rock, McCamm, Mantego, N. C., [illegible] ds., with shingles to Demill & Co.

Schr. Sabine, Day, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Davis & Holmes.

Schr. Fleetwood, Barr, Alexandria 3 ds., with [illegible], &c., to Safford & Dodge.

Schr. Moses Van Name, Van Name, Norfolk 3 ds., with cotton, &c., to J. B. Cunningham.

Schr. Sophia Ann, Smith, Wilmington, Del., 3 ds., with corn meal to S. C. Paxson & Co.

Schr. M. J. Ganse, Smith, Wilmington, Del., 3 ds., with corn meal to S. C. Paxson & Co.

Schr. Caroline D., Abrams, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Jos. Brinkley, Cullen, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. A. M. Still, Hudson, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Astoria, Wooster, Alexandria, for Port M[illegible]

Schr. E. Hamilton, Stutes, Cape Henry, for Fall River.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Helkson, Milford, Del., with corn.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; meridian, N. N. W.; [illegible] S. W., very light.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Feb. 6.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Saml. L. Mitchill & Son. Friday, 1:40 P. M., 30 miles S. W. of Hatteras Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship Star of the South.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Confidence, Sears, New-Orleans, and S. W. Pass Jan. 19, with mdse. and 4 passengers to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Helen R. Cooper, (of Boston,) Lapham, Leghorn Dec. 22, passed Gibraltar Jan. 17, with marble, rags, &c., to master.

Ship Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool Jan. 1, with mdse. and 19 passengers (all well) to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 5th inst., at 11 A. M., 30 miles S. E. from Sandy Hook, received a pilot from boat No. 1. Anchored [illegible] same night.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Wallington, [illegible] 28, with old iron, &c., to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark Mallie Metcalf, (of Bangor,) Snow, Havana Jan. 21, with sugar, &c., to master.

Bark Cavallo, Washington, Port Lavacca, Texas, [illegible] ds., with cotton, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co.

Schr. Wm. Smith, Fisher, Charleston 9 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman. Experienced heavy N. and E. weather.

Schr. E. Shedden, White, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Hazleton, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Rose, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Manchester, Pierson, Richmond 3 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Empire, Tunnell, Norfolk 3 ds., with mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Andromeda, Rowland, Elizabethport, for Baltimore.

WIND—During the day, N. N. E.; sunset, N. E., with snow.

Below.

Bark Sebra Crocker, 49 ds. from Palermo.

Bark James Andrews, of New-Bedford.—Both the above are inside the Hook.

Sailed.

Barks Ilva, for Maracaibo; Lamplighter, for Demerara. Schrs. Dr. Kane, for Sagua; Roseneath, for Richmond; Alvarado, for St. Mary's. From Quarantine—U. S. steam sloop-of war Brooklyn; bark John Benson, for Havana. Also, steamships James Adger, for Charleston; Augusta, for Savannah; Huntsville, for do.; Illinois, for Aspinwall; bark Wyandotte, for Trinidad.

On Sunday—Steamship Etna, (Br.,) for Havre.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Feb. 6, sundown—Weather very thick; can only see the beach; snowing fast. Wind fresh N. E.

Nothing had been heard of the expected European steamers when we went to press.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Feb. 6, sundown—Snowing very fast; cannot see the water. Wind very fresh E. N. E.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb 6, sundown—No vessels in sight. Snowing fast. Wind strong N. E.

SQUAN, N. J., Feb. 6, sundown—Weather thick and snowing. Wind fresh N. N. E.

NEWPORT, Feb. 4—Arr. schrs. Lucy Frances, Higgins, Eastport, for Richmond, Va.—(spoke, 2d inst., off Brenton's Reef light ship, schr. Emma, of and from Londonderry, N. S., for New-York, supposed went into West Bay;) Sarah Jane, Brotherton, Providence, for New-York, (and sld.:) S. B. Hawes, Smith, Fall River, for New-York; Alfred Chace, Wixon, do. do.; Gazette, King, Bristol, for New-York; Charles, Coleman, Taunton, for New-York. In port—Brigantine Abbott Lawrence, Nassau, N. P., of and for Boston; schrs. Samuel L. Crocker, Taunton, for New-York; John Marshon, Swett, Tangier, for Boston; sloop Rienzi, Briggs, Bristol, for New-York.

Brig Joseph Peters, of Ellsworth, Me., Farland, went ashore on the Bahama Banks, between 1st and 15th January. A portion of her cargo had been saved by wreckers, and salvage allowed to the amount of $4,000. Crew saved.

Jan. 5—Passed up—Barks Nathaniel Coggswell, from Zanzibar, for Providence; Kepler, from Apalachicola, for Providence; brig Ellen, from Ardrossan, for do.

BOSTON, Feb. 5—Arr. steamers P. Sprague, Matthews, Philadelphia; Wm. H. Webb, Hazard, New-York; ships Comoro, Maury, and Harry of the West, Patterson, Calcutta; bark Juniata, Moxley, New-Orleans.

Feb. 6—Arr. ship E. Greely, Cutter, Mobile; bark Leroy, Coleman, Savannah.

The ship Meteor, Capt. Melville, started at 4 A. M., to-day, in tow of steamer W. H. Webb, for New-York. At 5 o'clock she struck on the "Upper Middle," and remained until 11:30 A. M., when she floated. The steamer returned, and the ship anchored in the roads. She does not leak, and will proceed in the morning.

Off Highland Light—ships Majestic, from Savannah; Josephus, from Mobile; bark Glen, from Apalachicola.

GALVESTON, Jan. 29—Arr. bark Badger, from New-York; brig Mason B. Davis, from Boston.

Miscellaneous.

FROM BERMUDA—DISASTER TO THE SHIP G. F. PATTEN.—The *Bermudian* of the 19th of January contains the following: "The Am. ship G. F. Patten, of Bath, [illegible] tons burden, Mitchell, master, 67 days from Bristol, [illegible] to New-York, heavily laden with 1,000 tons of railroad [illegible], arrived at the port of St. George on Saturday last, [illegible] inst., in distress, being under jury masts, having lost bowsprit, foremast, mainmast just below the [illegible] and mizzen-topgallantmast, with everything attached. This severe casualty occurred in about lat. 42, lon. 60, while the ship was lying-to, during a heavy gale from the [illegible]ward. The G. F. P. left Bristol Nov. 8, and made favorable progress until Dec. 23, when she encountered the gale. Had been lying to in the storm for 26 hours, when a heavy sea struck the ship on her port bow, carrying away instantaneously the spars and their gear as above mentioned. The work of destruction by the sea was all done within the space of a minute; all the spars and rigging went over the side, except the main yard, which fell on deck broken into three pieces; and shortly after this the troubles on board were augmented by the starting of the iron between decks. Owing to the high sea, and the ship laboring heavily, nothing could be saved from the wreck of spars, &c., which were all cut adrift, and, after much labor, the iron in the upper hold was again made secure. Most fortunately, the ship kept perfectly tight. In the course of four or five days after the accident, amid almost constant falls of snow and hail, something like jury-masts were got up, but the heavily-laden ship was very unmanageable. Endeavored in this condition to make for an American port, but fresh gales having arisen, Capt. Mitchell was compelled on the 28th to bear up for Bermuda. Jan. 2, saw a ship to windward, and made signal of distress to her; she approached within a mile and a half, and then inhumanely made off without even answering the G. F. P.'s colors. Same day, saw another ship, which came to the G. F. P.'s assistance: it was the Cumberland, Capt. Merrill, of Portland; was kindly supplied with a coil of rope, a sail, and small stores, together with offers of further aid. After parting with the Cumberland, spoke the ship 'Marshy Greenleaf,' Capt. Merriman, and received kind offers of assistance therefrom, but the relief from the Cumberland was sufficient. Capt. Mitchell expresses warm gratitude towards the worthy commanders of these two ships. Arrived at the east end of these Islands on the 15th inst. Agents, Messrs. Higgis & Hyland.

Supplement No. 22, for February, 1859, of the New-York Marine Register, of Root, Anthony & Co., has been issued, containing a list of new and unregistered vessels to date.

The Bremen steamship New-York was on Sunday morning floated off the great Balance Dock, and towed to her berth.

The steamer Vanderbilt, which was partly got off, went on again, owing to the wind shifting to the west. The prospect of now getting her off is very unfavorable.

The French ship Louise, previously reported lost on the Isle of Pines, had a cargo of 700 tons, principally wines, oils, &c., a portion of which, with the vessel, was insured in Marseilles. Vessel and cargo a total loss.

BATIMORE, Feb. 4.—The ship E. W. Farley, Capt. Nichols, with a cargo of guano, from Callao, is ashore on Kent Island. She will have to discharge a portion of cargo. A steamer and lighter have gone to her assistance.

The bark Marion has arrived here from Rio Janeiro, and reports having had heavy gales, and sprung a leak. No damage is anticipated to cargo, as her pumps kept her free.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, Jan. 28, ship George F. Patten, Mitchell, from Bristol, Eng., for New-York, 69 ds. out, with loss of bowsprit, and fore and main masts swept away by a sea; bark Syphax, of Yarmouth, N. S., with loss of sails, fore and main topmasts from Cardiff for Boston; brig Mismis, Purkis, from Havana, for Portland, with loss of sails and rigging, condemned and sold. The bark Grand Turk, from New-York, was ldg. marble from ship E. Taylor. Brig Beatrice, discharged, was to be hove down to examine bottom, having been ashore on the rocks at the west end of Bermuda.

Sld. from St. George, Bermuda, Jan. 11, cutter Aquila, of the Royal Western Yacht Club, Capt. Ward, owned by Robert Shaw Stewart, Esq., for the West Indies; 12th, H. M. steamer Styx, Com. Vesey, Barbadoes. The Styx accompanied the flag ship, Same day, H. M. steam gun-boat Jaseur, Lieut. Com. Scott, for Jamaica. The tank-vessel Louisa left in company with the Jaseur, also for Jamaica.

TREATMENT OF THE PROBANG.

M EYRE FOY, Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, Resident Fellow of Academy of Medicine, &c., will deliver a Lecture on *Diseases of Air Passages and their Treatment*, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 8 P. M., at the Cooper Institute.

Dr. F. will demonstrate the Anatomy of the parts; consider Topical Medication, its benefits and damages, and review the late Mr. Whitney's case in plain, popular terms.

The Lecture will be illustrated with Casts, Anatomical Plates, Instruments, &c.

Admission 25 cents. For tickets apply to the [illegible] Drug Stores and at the Door on the night of Lecture.